CUMMINGS's

PERPETUAL

MEMORANDUM - BOOK:

FOR THE USE OF ALL SUCH

Whose Business requires Accuracy and Dispatch:

INTERLEAVED WITH

HIS PATENT ASSES SKIN,

Together with a VARIETY of

USEFUL AND NECESSARY TABLES,

RELATIVE TO

Persons in TRADE and BUSINESS.

LONDON:

Printed for, and sold by G. CUMMINGS, at the *Golden Cross*, the corner of *Black-Fryars* gate-way, and opposite to the church in *Ludgate-Street*. Neatly bound into Morocco, or black leather letter-cases, with pencil, &c.

MDCCLXVI.

CONTENTS.

THE ufual MEMORANDUM-BOOKS, which are published yearly, as they are only calculated for a time, ftand in need of perpetual alterations; and, by the neceffity of writing with ink on white paper leaves, the occafional bufinefs of the day, are often too narrow for comprehending the memorandums of the year, whether they refpect bufinefs, appointments, or pleafure. To remedy this defect, the proprietor has, in a new manner, compofed a POCKET BOOK, confifting of all the moft ufeful tables of arithmetic, tables of intereft, and a variety of other neceffary tables for the ufe of all fuch whofe bufinefs requires accuracy and difpatch; and, to make this the moft ufeful and neceffary book of the

A 2   kind

kind ever offered to the public, there are bound up with it leaves of the ASSES SKIN, whose use is already sufficiently explained.

From the expence in preparing the skin, and the difference of binding, they cannot be sold at so cheap a rate as other memorandum-books; but it is imagined, that will be sufficiently compensated by the superior use of this book, which will last a number of years, and serve the purposes of all others.

THE method of cleaning CUMMINGS's *Patent Asses Skin, after wrote on with a pencil, or pen and ink, is to rub it with an handkerchief or spunge, dipt in a little warm water and soap, or with a few grains of common house sand, a little wetted, which in a moment rubs off either pencil or ink, without either scratching or hurting the skin.*

G. Cummings

The moſt Uſeful and Neceſſary

TABLES of ARITHMETIC,

Collected from the beſt Authors.

TIME.

60 Seconds	-	-	Minute
60 Minutes	-	-	Hour
24 Hours	-	-	Day
7 Days	-	-	Week
4 Weeks	-	-	Month
13 Months, 1 Day, 6 Ho.			Gregorian Year
365 D. 5 Ho. 48 M. 57 S.			Tropical Year

make a

This Table is uſeful in Chronology, and in aſtronomical Calculations.

WINE MEASURE.

28 and 7-8ths Cubic Inches			Pint
2 Pints	-	-	Quart
4 Quarts	-	-	Gallon
42 Gallons	-	-	Tierce
1 and 1-half Tierce	-		Hogſhead
1 and 1 3d Hogſhead			Puncheon
1 and 1-half Puncheon			Butt or Pipe
2 Butts or Pipes	-	-	Ton

make a

By this Meaſure all Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Mead, Cyder, Perry and Oil, are meaſured.

B

BEER

BEER MEASURE of *LONDON* only.

35 and 1-4th Cubic Inches		Pint
2 Pints - -		Quart
4 Quarts - -		Gallon
9 Gallons - -	make a	Firkin
2 Firkins - -		Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins - -		Barrel
2 and 1 half Barrel -		Hogshead
2 Hogsheads - -		Butt

All Beer and Ale, whether in Town or Country, are measured by Winchester Measure.

ALE MEASURE.

35 and 1-4th Cubic Inches		Pint
2 Pints - -		Quart
4 Quarts - -		Gallon
8 Gallons - -	make a	Firkin
2 Firkins - -		Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins -		Barrel
1 and 1-half Barrel -		Hogshead

This Distinction betwixt Beer and Ale Measure is now used only in London, *and within the Bills of Mortality.*

N. B. *A Firkin of Soap, and Herrings, are the same with that of Ale.*

BEER and ALE in the *COUNTRY*.

35 and 1-4th Cubic Inches		Pint
2 Pints - -		Quart
4 Quarts - -		Gallon
8 and 1-half Gallons -	make a	Firkin
2 Firkins - -		Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins -		Barrel
1 and 1-half Barrels -		Hogshead

In all Parts of England *(except* London*) Beer and Ale, whether strong or small, are measured according to this Table, owing to a Statute of Excise made in* 1689.

DRY

DRY MEASURE.

33 and 3-5ths Cubic Inches			Pint
8 Pints	-	-	Gallo
2 Gallons	-	-	Peck
4 Pecks	-	-	Bushel
8 Bushels	-	-	Quarter

make a

5 Pecks a Bushel of Water-Measure
4 Bushels a Coom
10 Cooms a Wey
2 Weys a Laft of Corn
36 Bushels a Chaldron of Coals

By this Measure, Corn, Salt, Coals, Lead, Ore, Oyfters, Muffels, and other dry Goods are measured.

APOTHECARY's WEIGHT.

20 Grains	-	-	Scruple
3 Scruples	-	-	Drachm
8 Drachms	-	-	Ounce
12 Ounces	-	-	Pound

make a

By this Weight Apothecaries compound their Medicines, but buy and fell their Drugs by Avoirdupoife Weight.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2 and 1-4th Inches	-	Nail
4 Nails	- -	Quarter
4 Quarters	- -	Yard
5 Quarters	- -	Ell, *English*
3 Quarters	- -	Ell, *Flemish*
6 Quarters	- -	Ell, *French*

make a

All Scotch and Irish Linens are bought and fold by the Yard English, but all Dutch Linens are bought by the Ell Flemish, and fold by the Ell English.

LONG

LONG MEASURE.

3 Barley Corns	-	Inch
12 Inches	- -	Foot
3 Feet	- -	Yard
5 and 1-half Yards	-	Pole or Perch
40 Poles or Perches	-	Furlong
8 Furlongs	- -	Mile
3 Miles	- -	League

This Measure treats of Length only.

WOOL WEIGHT.

7 Pounds	- -	Clove
2 Cloves	- -	Stone
2 Stone	- -	Todd
6 and 1-half Todds	-	Wey
2 Weys	- -	Sack
12 Sacks	- -	Laſt

The Pound in this Weight is the ſame with the Pound Avoirdupoiſe.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches		Square Foot
9 Square Feet		Square Yard
30 and 1-4th Square Yards		Square Pole
40 Square Poles	-	Square Rood
4 Square Roods		Square Acre
640 Square Acres	-	Square Mile

This Meaſure contains Length and Breadth, and is uſed in meaſuring the Contents of Surfaces.

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.

16 Drachms	- -	Ounce
16 Ounces	- -	Pound
28 Pounds	- -	Quarter
4 Quarters	-	Hundred Weight
20 Hundred Weight		Ton

By this Weight all Phyſical Drugs, Butter, Cheeſe, Fleſh, Grocery Wares, and all Goods that have Waſte, are weighed.

VALUE

VALUE and WEIGHT of the following COINS.

4 Farthings		Penny		6 Shil. 8 Pence		Noble
12 Pence	make a	Shilling		13 Shil. 4 Pence	is a	Mark
20 Shillings		Pound		10 Shillings		Angel

			l.	*s.*	*d.*	*oz.*	*dw.*	*gr.*	
5 Moidores	.	.	6	15	0	1	14	15	
1-half ditto	.	.	3	7	6	0	17	7	1-half
3 Pounds 12 Shillings			3	12	0	0	18	12	
1-half ditto	.	.	1	16	0	0	9	6	
1-half ditto	.	.	0	18	0	0	4	15	
1-half ditto	.	.	0	9	0	0	2	7	1-half
1 Guinea	.	.	1	1	0	0	5	9	
1-half ditto	.	.	0	10	6	0	2	16	1-half
1 Moidore	.	.	1	7	0	0	6	22	
1-half ditto	.	.	0	13	6	0	3	11	
1 Pistole	.	.	0	17	0	0	4	8	
1-half ditto	.	.	0	8	6	0	2	4	

Each Grain of Gold is 2d. *and each Pennyweight is* 4s. *at* 4l. *per Ounce.*

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	.	.		Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	.		make a	Ounce
12 Ounces	.	.		Pound

By this Weight Jewels, Gold, Silver, Amber, Bread, Corn, Liquors, &c. are weighed. N. B. *14 Ounces, 11 Pennyweight, and 15 and 1-half Grains Troy, is equal to 1 Pound Avoirdupoise.*

CUBIC MEASURE.

| 1728 Cubic Inches | . | . | make a Cubic Foot |
| 27 Cubic Feet | . | . | Cubic Yard |

This Measure comprehends Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

NUME-

NUMERATION TABLE.

Units
Tens
Hundreds
Thousands
Tens of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
Millions
Tens of Millions
Hundreds of Millions
Thousands of Millions
Ten Thousands of Millions
Hundred Thousands of Millions
Millions of Millions
Ten Millions of Millions
Hundreds of Millions of Millions
Thousands of Millions of Millions
Ten Thousands of Millions of Millions
Hundred Thousands of Millions of Millions

PENCE TABLE.

d.			s.	d.	d.				s.
20	-	is	1	8	12	-	is	-	1
30	-	-	2	6	24	-	-	-	2
40	-	-	3	4	36	-	-	-	3
50	-	-	4	2	48	-	-	-	4
60	-	-	5	0	60	-	-	-	5
70	-	-	5	10	72	-	-	-	6
80	-	-	6	8	84	-	-	-	7
90	-	-	7	6	96	-	-	-	8
100	-	-	8	4	108	-	-	-	9
110	-	-	9	2	120	-	-	-	10
120	-	-	10	0	132	-	-	-	11
					144	-	-	-	12

MUL.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

2 Times 2 is 4	7 Times 7 is 49
3 6	8 56
4 8	9 63
5 10	
6 12	8 Times 8 is 64
7 14	9 72
8 16	
9 18	
	9 Times 9 is 81
3 Times 3 is 9	
4 12	12 Times 2 is 24
5 15	3 36
6 18	4 48
7 21	5 60
8 24	6 72
9 27	7 84
	8 96
4 Times 4 is 16	9 108
5 20	10 120
6 24	11 132
7 28	12 144
8 32	
9 36	

	Times 11 is	
2		22
3		33
4		44
5		55
6		66
7		77
8		88
9		99
10		110
11		121

5 Times 5 is 25
6   30
7   35
8   40
9   45

6 Times 6 is 36
7   42
8   48
9   54

ALIQUOT

ALIQUOT PARTS of a *Pound*.

s. d.		l.	
20 0		1	
10 0		1 half ditto	
6 8		1 third ditto	
5 0	is	1 fourth ditto	
4 0		1 fifth ditto	
3 4		1 sixth ditto	
2 6		1 eighth ditto	
1 8		1 twelfth ditto	

ALIQUOT PARTS of a *Shilling*.

d.		s.	
12		1	
6		1 half ditto	
4		1 3d ditto	
3	is	1 4th ditto	
2		1 6th ditto	
1 2 far.		1 8th ditto	
3 far.		1 16th ditto	

ALIQUOT PARTS of a *Tun*.

Hun. Wt.		Tun.
20		1
10		1 half ditto
5	is	1 fourth ditto
4		1 fifth ditto
2 1-hf		1 eighth ditto
2		1 tenth ditto

ALIQUOT PARTS of a *Hundred Weight*.

lb.		Hun. Wt.
112		1
84		3 fourths ditto
56		1 half ditto
28	is	1 fourth ditto
16		1 seventh ditto
14		1 eighth ditto
8		1 fourteenth ditto
7		1 sixteenth ditto

ALIQUOT PARTS of a *Hogshead* of *Wine*.

63 Gallons	—	—			1 Hogshead
21	—	—	—	make	1 third ditto
9	—	—	—		1 seventh ditto
7	—	—	—		1 ninth ditto

WHEATEN BREAD.

	Pds. Oz. Dr.
Peck Loaf	17 6 2
Half Peck	8 11 1
Quartern	4 5 8

HAY.

One Load is 36 Trusses
One Truss 56 Pounds

A TA-

TABLE shewing the *Price* of the *Great Hundred*, or 112 *lb.* at any Price, from One Farthing the Pound, to Eighteen Pence the Pound, and the contrary.

d. f.	l. s. d.	d. f.	l. s. d.	d. f.	l. s. d.
1	0 2 4	1	2 18 4	1	5 14 4
2	0 4 8	2	3 0 8	2	5 16 8
3	0 7 0	3	3 3 0	3	5 19 0
1	0 9 4	7	3 5 4	13	6 1 4
1	0 11 8	1	3 7 8	1	6 3 8
2	0 14 0	2	3 10 0	2	6 6 0
3	0 16 4	3	3 12 4	3	6 8 4
2	0 18 8	8	3 14 8	14	6 10 8
1	1 1 0	1	3 17 0	1	6 13 0
2	1 3 4	2	3 19 4	2	6 15 4
3	1 5 8	3	4 1 8	3	6 17 8
3	1 8 0	9	4 4 0	15	7 0 0
1	1 10 4	1	4 6 4	1	7 2 4
2	1 12 8	2	4 8 8	2	7 4 8
3	1 15 0	3	4 11 0	3	7 7 0
4	1 17 4	10	4 13 4	16	7 9 4
1	1 19 8	1	4 15 8	1	7 11 8
2	2 2 0	2	4 18 0	2	7 14 0
3	2 4 4	3	5 0 4	3	7 16 4
5	2 6 8	11	5 2 8	17	7 18 8
1	2 9 0	1	5 5 0	1	8 1 0
2	2 11 4	2	5 7 4	2	8 3 4
2	2 13 8	3	5 9 8	3	8 5 8
6	2 16 0	12	5 12 0	18	8 8 0

C

A TABLE

A TABLE of *Wages* or *Expences*, by the *Day*, *Week*, *Month*, and *Year*.

By the DAY.		By the WEEK.			By the MONTH.			By the YEAR.		
s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
0	1	0	0	7	0	2	4	1	10	5
0	2	0	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	10
0	3	0	1	9	0	7	0	4	11	3
0	4	0	2	4	0	9	4	6	1	8
0	5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	2
0	6	0	3	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
0	7	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	11
0	8	0	4	8	0	18	8	12	3	4
0	9	0	5	3	1	1	0	13	13	9
0	10	0	5	10	1	3	4	15	4	2
0	11	0	6	5	1	5	8	16	14	7
1	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	18	5	0
2	0	0	14	0	2	16	0	36	10	0
3	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	54	15	0
4	0	1	8	0	5	12	0	73	0	0
5	0	1	15	0	7	0	0	91	5	0
6	0	2	2	0	8	8	0	109	10	0
7	0	2	9	0	9	16	0	127	15	0
8	0	2	16	0	11	4	0	146	0	0
9	0	3	3	0	12	12	0	164	5	0
10	0	3	10	0	14	0	0	182	10	0
11	0	3	17	0	14	8	0	200	15	0
12	0	4	4	0	16	16	0	219	0	0
13	0	4	11	0	18	4	0	237	5	0
14	0	4	18	0	19	12	0	155	10	0
15	0	5	5	0	21	0	0	273	15	0
16	0	5	12	0	22	8	0	292	0	0
17	0	5	19	0	23	16	0	310	5	0
18	0	6	6	0	25	4	0	328	10	0
19	0	6	13	0	26	12	0	346	15	0
20	0	7	0	0	28	0	0	365	0	0

to the Rule above mentioned.

A TABLE, shewing the exact Number of Days, from any Day proposed in one Month, to the same Day in any other.

To

From	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

The Use of the preceding Table.] Find the given Month in the first Column, and the Month to which the Number of Days is required at the Head of the Table, and in the common Angle of meeting is the Number of Days required.

Example.] How many Days are there from *November* 1 to *July* 1? Find *November* in the first Column, and *July* at the Head of the Table, and in the common Angle of meeting is 242, the Number of Days required. But if the given Days are different, 'tis only adding or subtracting the Difference: For Instance, had the above Example been from *November* 1 to *July* 10, you muft have added 10 Days to the Number you find in the Table; and, on the other Hand, had it been from the 10th of *November* to the 1st of *July*, you must have subtracted 10 Days from the Number you find in the Table, and so in every other Instance, when the Day of one Month is different from that of the other, add or subtract the difference, be it more or less, according to the Rule above mentioned.

C 2

TRANSFER DAYS.

At the SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

Capital Stock, *Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*
New Annuities, *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*
From Nine to One.
Old Annuities, *Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*
Three per Cent. 1751. *Tuesday, Thursday.*

BANK of ENGLAND.

Bank Stock, *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.*
3 per Cent. consolidated } Annuities, { every Day from Nine to Twelve.
3 per Cent. reduced } Annuities, { *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.*
3 per Cent. 1726.
3 1-half per Cent. 1756. } *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays.*
3 1-half per Cent. 1758.
4 per Cent. 1760. } *Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*
Long Annuities, *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

India Stock, *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*
Annuities, *Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*
Transfers, from 9 to 1, except Saturday, 9 to 12.

PAY-

PAYMENT of DIVIDENDS.

On South-Sea Stock, due at *Mid-
summer* and *Chriſtmas*.
On new South-Sea Annuities, due at
Midſummer and *Chriſtmas*.
On old South-Sea Annuities, due at
Lady-day and *Michaelmas*.
On 3 per Cent. 1751, due at *Midſum-
mer* and *Chriſtmas*.

Every Day from 9 to 12, Holidays ex-cepted.

On Bank Stock, due at *Lady-Day* and
Michaelmas.
On reduced Annuities, due at *Lady-
Day* and *Michaelmas*.
On 3 per Cent. Conſolidated, due at
Midſummer and *Chriſtmas*.
On 3 per Cent. 1726, due at *Midſum-
mer* and *Chriſtmas*.
On 3 1-half per Cent. 1756, due ditto.
On 3 1-half per Cent. 1758, due ditto.
On 4 per Cent. 1760, due ditto.
On Long Annuities, due ditto.

Every Day from 9 to 11, and 12 to 3, Holidays excepted.

On Eaſt India Stock, due at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas*.
On Eaſt India Annuities, due at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*,
and Intereſt on India Bonds.
Every Morning from Nine to Twelve.
Every Afternoon from Three to Five, except on *Saturdays*.

TABLES

TABLES of INTEREST. For One Day.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
40	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
50	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
60	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
70	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1
80	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
90	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0
100	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1

For Two Days.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
20	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
30	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
40	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
50	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1
60	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0
70	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2
80	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	1
90	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	3
100	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	2

TABLES of INTEREST. For Three Days.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
30	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
40	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
50	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
60	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	3
70	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	3
80	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	8	0
90	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
100	0	0	5	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	0

For Seven Days.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
6	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1
20	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	3
30	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	7	0
40	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	0
50	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	11	2
60	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	3
70	0	0	9	3	0	0	11	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	4	0
80	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	6	1
90	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	8	3
100	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	0	0	1	6	2	0	1	11	0

TABLES of INTEREST. For Fourteen Days.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1
6	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
7	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1
8	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
9	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0
10	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2
20	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	9	1
30	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	2
40	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	0
50	0	1	1	3	0	1	4	1	0	1	6	1	0	1	11	0
60	0	1	4	2	0	1	7	1	0	1	10	0	0	2	3	2
70	0	1	7	1	0	1	10	2	0	2	1	3	0	2	8	1
80	0	1	10	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	5	2	0	3	0	3
90	0	2	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	5	1
100	0	2	3	2	0	2	8	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	10	0

For Twenty-one Days.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
4	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1
6	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0
7	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2
8	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	2
9	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
10	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	3
20	0	0	8	1	0	0	9	3	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	3
30	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	8	2
40	0	1	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	1	10	2	0	2	3	2
50	0	1	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	10	2
60	0	2	0	3	0	2	4	3	0	2	9	1	0	3	5	2
70	0	2	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	2	3	0	4	0	2
80	0	2	9	1	0	3	2	2	0	3	8	1	0	4	7	1
90	0	3	1	2	0	3	7	0	0	4	1	3	0	5	2	1
100	0	3	5	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	7	1	0	5	9	0

TABLES of INTEREST. For Twenty-eight Days.

£ at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
5	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	3
6	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	2
7	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	2
8	0	0	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	2
9	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	1
10	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	1
20	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	6	2
30	0	1	4	3	0	1	7	1	0	1	10	0	0	2	3	2
40	0	1	10	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	5	2	0	3	0	3
50	0	2	3	2	0	2	8	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	10	0
60	0	2	9	0	0	3	2	2	0	3	8	1	0	4	7	0
70	0	3	2	2	0	3	9	0	0	4	3	2	0	5	4	1
80	0	3	8	0	0	4	3	2	0	4	11	0	0	6	1	3
90	0	4	1	2	0	4	10	0	0	5	6	1	0	6	10	2
100	0	4	7	1	0	5	4	2	0	6	6	3	0	7	8	0

For One Month.

	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
3	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0
4	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0
5	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
6	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	0
7	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7	0
8	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	2	0	0	8	0
9	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	0
10	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
20	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	8	0
30	0	1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0
40	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0	0	3	4	0
50	0	2	6	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	4	0	0	4	2	0
60	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
70	0	3	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	10	0
80	0	4	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	4	0	0	6	8	0
90	0	4	6	0	0	5	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	6	0
100	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	6	8	0	0	8	4	0

D

TABLES of INTEREST. For Three Months.

£. at	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0
2	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
3	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	0
4	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	3	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	9	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
6	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	0
7	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	5	1	0	1	9	0
8	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	0
9	0	1	4	1	0	1	6	3	0	1	9	0	0	2	3	0
10	0	1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0
20	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
30	0	4	6	0	0	5	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	6	0
40	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	0	0
50	0	7	6	0	0	8	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	6	0
60	0	9	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	0
70	0	10	6	0	0	12	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	17	6	0
80	0	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0
90	0	13	6	0	0	15	9	0	0	18	0	0	1	2	6	0
100	0	15	0	0	0	17	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0

For Six Months.

	3 per Cent.				3 1-h. per C.				4 per Cent.				5 per Cent.			
1	0	0	3	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	0
2	0	0	7	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	9	3	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	0
4	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	3	0	1	7	1	0	2	0	0
5	0	1	6	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6	0
6	0	1	9	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	4	3	0	3	0	0
7	0	2	1	3	0	2	5	2	0	2	9	3	0	3	6	0
8	0	2	4	3	0	2	9	2	0	3	2	2	0	4	0	0
9	0	2	8	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	7	1	0	4	6	0
10	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
20	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10	0	0
30	0	9	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	0
40	0	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0
50	0	15	0	0	0	17	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
60	0	18	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	10	0	0
70	1	1	0	0	1	4	6	0	1	8	0	0	1	15	0	0
80	1	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	0	0	0
90	1	7	0	0	1	11	6	0	1	16	0	0	2	5	0	0
100	1	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	0	0

A TABLE of the principal direct ROADS in *England* and *Wales*, and of several other Roads which branch out of the direct Roads, &c. according to the measured Distances.

N. B. *The Figures thus placed* 21.5, &c. *signify Miles and Furlongs; as for Example, from* London *to* St. Alban's 21.5. *that is,* 21 *Miles* 5 *Furlongs.*

1. Road from London to Berwick, 339 ½ measured Miles.
. From London to Waltham 12 Miles. Ware 22 ¼. Puckeridge 27 ½. Royston 38. Huntingdon 57 ½. Stilton 69. Stamford 83. Grantham 104 ¼. Newark 118 ½. Tuxford 131 ½. Doncaster 155 ½. Wentbridge 165 ¼. Tadcaster 182 ¼. York Micklegate 192. Burowbridge 200. Topcliff 215. Northallerton 229 ¼. Darlington 243 ¼. DURHAM 262 ¼. Chester in the Str. 268. Newcastle 267 ¼. Morpeth 261. Alnwick 310. Belford 323 ¾. Berwick 339 ½.
Another and the best Road to Stilton is, to Barnet 11. Hatfield 19. Stevenage 32. Biggleswade 46. Bugden 62. Stilton 76.

2. Road from London to Dover 71 ½ measured Miles.
To Deptford 5. Crayford 13.6. Dartford 16. Chaulkstreet 24.4. ROCHESTER 29.6. Sittingbourn 41. Bocton-street 50.4. CANTERBURY 56.2. Dover 71.4.

3. Road from London to Portsmouth, 73 ½ measured Miles.
To Wandsworth 6.4. Kingston 12.4. Cobham 20. Guildford 30. Lippock 46.6. Petersfield 55.2. Harndon 62.4. Portsey-bridge 69. Portsmouth 73.4.

4. Road from London to Holyhead 269 ½ measured Miles.
To Barnet 11.7. St. Albans 21.5. Dunstable 34.2. Brickhill 43.7. Stony Stratford 53.1. Tocester 60.1. Daventry 72.7. Dunchurch 80.7. COVENTRY 92.1. Colefhill 103.5. Litchfield 118.5. Rugley 126.2. Stone 140.7.

D 2
Stableford

Stableford-bridge 147.4. Namptwich 162.4. Torperly 172.5. CHESTER 182.1. Harding 189.2. Northorp 194.4. Denbigh 209.2. Aberconway 229.5. Beaumaris 241.5. Boddedar 260.6. Holyhead 269.2.

——5. Road from London to Bristol 115 ½ measured Miles.
To Brentford 10.1. Hounslow 12.3. Colebrook 18.7. Maidenhead 27.6. Twiford 35.2. Reading 40.2. Theal 44.5. Woolhampton 50.3. Thacam 53.5. Newbury 56.6. Hungerford 69.2. Marlborough 75.3. Caln 88. Chippenham 93.6. Marshfield 108. Bristol 115.2.

6. Road from London to Aberistwith, in Com. Cardigan.
To Acton 8. Uxbridge 15. Beckensfield 27. Chepping Wickham 29. Tetsworth 45. Islip 57. Enston 70. Broadway 91. Pershore 103. WORCESTER 112. Bromyard 124. Lemster 136. Prestain 149. Ithon River 162. Riadergowy 171. Aberistwith 199.

7. Road from London to Oxford. To Tetsworth as before. See Numb. 6. 45 Miles. Wheatley 50. OXFORD 56.

8. Road from London to St. David's, in Com. Pembroke.
To Maidenhead, see Numb. 5. 27.6. Henley 35.7. Dorchester 49.3. Abingdon 55.3. Farringdon 68.5. Barnsley 83.7. GLOUCESTER 102.2. Michael Dean 113.7. Monmouth 127. New church 139.2. Newport 151.2. Cardiff 163. Cow-bridge 175.2. Bridge-end ——. Burton's Fer. 197.2. Llanellthy 214.1. Llanstephan 227.5. Haverford West 254.3. St. David's 269.5.
Another Way from Farringdon; to Cirencester 14 Miles, to Stroud 10, Chepstov 20, Roch and Fount 6, to Newport 6; and is the nearest Road by 4 computed Miles.

9. From London to King's Lynn, in Norfolk.
To Puckeridge, see Number 1. 27.4. Barkway 35.4. Fowlmire 43. Cambridge 52. Stretham 65. ELY 69. Littleport 74. Southery 80. Downham 87. Seeching 94. King's Lynn 98 ½.

10. Road

10. Road from London to Lincoln, through Royston.

To Stilton, see Number 1. 69. PETERBOROUGH 76. M. Deeping 87. Bourn 95. Sleaford ——. LINCOLN 129. The best Road to Lincoln is through Grantham, see Num. 1. 104. ¼. Lincoln 129.

11. Road from London to Wells.

To Marlborough, see Number 5. 75.3. Devizes 89. Troubridge 96. Philips Norton 104. Chilcompton 115. WELLS 120.

12. Road from London to Derby.

To Dunstable, see Numb. 4. 34 ½. Woobourne 43 ¾. Newport-Pagnel 53. Northampton 67. Harborough 85. Leicester 99. Mountsorrel 104. Loughborough 101. Kegworth 112. Derby 122 ½.

13. Road from London to Norwich.

To Epping 17. Hockeril 30. Chesterford 45. Newmarket 63. Barton-Mills 68. Thetford 79. Attleborough 93. NORWICH 108.

14. Road from London to the Land's-End in Cornwal.

To Brentford 10.1. Staines 19. Bagshot 29. Hartley-Row 38. Basingstoke 48.1. Andover 66.2. SALISBURY 83.6. Shaftsbury 103. Sherborn 118.4. Crookhorn 133.2. Axminster 146.4. Honiton 156. Rockbere 166. EXETER 172.4. Chedleigh 132. Ashburton 191. Brent 199. Plymouth 215.6. Looe 232. Foy 240.4. Trewardeth 244. Tregony 256.6. Phily 263. Market-Jew 287. Pensance 290. St. Burien 296. Senan 300.6.

15. Road from Oxford to Bristol.

To Fifield 9. Faringdon 18. Huworth 24. Burton 31. Malmsbury 42. Luckington 49. Puckle Ch. 60. Bristol 68.

16. Road from Cambridge to Oxford.

To Gamlingay 15. Bedford 28. Newport-Pagnel 41.3. Buckingham 55.2. Burcester 67. Oxford 80.

17. From

Stableford-bridge 147.4. Namptwich 162.4. Torperly 172.5. CHESTER 182.1. Harding 189.2. Northorp 194.4. Denbigh 209.2. Aberconway 229.5. Beaumaris 241.5. Boddedar 260.6. Holyhead 269.2.

5. Road from London to Bristol 115 ½ measured Miles.
To Brentford 10.1. Hounslow 12.3. Colebrook 18.7. Maidenhead 27.6. Twiford 35.2. Reading 40.2. Theal 44.5. Woolhampton 50.3. Thacam 53.5. Newbury 56.6. Hungerford 69.2. Marlborough 75.3. Caln 88. Chippenham 93.6. Marshfield 108. Bristol 115.2.

6. Road from London to Aberistwith, in Com. Cardigan.
To Acton 8. Uxbridge 15. Beckensfield 27. Chepping Wickham 29. Tetsworth 45. Islip 57. Enston 70. Broadway 91. Pershore 103. WORCESTER 112. Bromyard 124. Lemster 136. Prestain 149. Ithon River 162. Riadergowy 171. Aberistwith 199.

7. Road from London to Oxford. To Tetsworth as before. See Numb. 6. 45 Miles. Wheatley 50. OXFORD 56.

8. Road from London to St. David's, in Com. Pembroke.
To Maidenhead, see Numb. 5. 27.6. Henley 35.7. Dorchester 49.3. Abingdon 55.3. Farringdon 68.5. Barnsley 83.7. GLOUCESTER 102.2. Michael Dean 113.7. Monmouth 127. New church 139.2. Newport 151.2. Cardiff 163. Cow-bridge 175.2. Bridge-end ——. Burton's Fer. 197.2. Llanellthy 214.1. Llanstephan 227.5. Haverford West 254.3. St. David's 269.5.
Another Way from Farringdon; to Cirencester 14 Miles, to Stroud 10, Chepstow 20, Roch and Fount 6, to Newport 6; and is the nearest Road by 4 computed Miles.

9. From London to King's Lynn, in Norfolk.
To Puckeridge, see Number 1. 27.4. Barkway 35.4. Fowlmire 43. Cambridge 52. Stretham 65. ELY 69.
Littleport 74. Southery 80. Downham 87. Seeching 94. King's Lynn 98 ½.

10, Road

10. Road from London to Lincoln, through Royston.

To Stilton, see Number 1. 69. PETERBOROUGH 76.
M. Deeping 87. Bourn 95. Sleaford ——. LINCOLN 129.
The best Road to Lincoln is through Grantham, see Num.
1. 104. ¼. Lincoln 129.

11. Road from London to Wells.

To Marlborough, see Number 5. 75.3. Devizes 89.
Troubridge 96. Philips Norton 104. Chilcompton 115.
WELLS 120.

12. Road from London to Derby.

To Dunstable, see Numb. 4. 34 ½. Woobourne 43 ¾.
Newport-Pagnel 53. Northampton 67. Harborough 85.
Leicester 99. Mountsorrel 104. Loughborough 101. Keg-
worth 112. Derby 122 ½.

13. Road from London to Norwich.

To Epping 17. Hockeril 30. Chesterford 45. New-
market 63. Barton-Mills 68. Thetford 79. Attleborough
93. NORWICH 108.

14. Road from London to the Land's-End in Cornwal.

To Brentford 10.1. Staines 19. Bagshot 29. Hartley.
Row 38. Basingstoke 48.1. Andover 66.2. SALISBURY
83.6. Shaftsbury 103. Sherborn 118.4. Crookhorn 133.2.
Axminster 146.4. Honiton 156. Rockbere 166. EXETER
172.4. Chedleigh 132. Ashburton 191. Brent 199. Ply-
mouth 215.6. Looe 232. Foy 240.4. Trewardeth 244.
Tregony 256.6. Phily 263. Market-Jew 287. Pensance
290. St. Burien 296. Senan 300.6.

15. Road from Oxford to Bristol.

To Fifield 9. Faringdon 18. Huworth 24. Burton 31,
Malmsbury 42. Luckington 49. Puckle Ch. 60. Bristol 68.

16. Road from Cambridge to Oxford.

To Gamlingay 15. Bedford 28. Newport-Pagnel 41.3.
Buckingham 55.2. Burcester 67. Oxford 80.

17. From

17. From London to Chichester, in Sussex.

To Tooting 7. Ewell 14. Letherhead 20. Darking 24. Stone-Street 30. Billinghurst 41. Amberley 51. Arundel 55. Chichester 66.

18. Road from York to West Chester.

To Tadcaster 9.6. Thornet 17.7. Leeds 25. Burstal 32. Ealand 40. Rochdale 55. Eccles 72. Warrington 66. Fordwam 86. Chester 106.

19. Road from Manchester to Derby.

To Stopford 6.4. Shaucrofs 17.4. Buckston 23. Brasington 39.4. Weston Und. 49. Derby 55.

20. Road from London to Nottingham.

To St. Alban's 21.5. Luton 29. 5. Silfoe 38.5. Bedford 47.4. Wellingborough 66. Kettering 73. Rockingham 83. Uppingham 87. Oakham 94. Melton Mowbray 104. Nottingham 123.

Another and the best Road to Nottingham is through Loughborough, see Number 12. 107. Nottingham 124.

21. Road from London to Scarborough.

To Lincoln, see Number 10. 129. Spittle 140. Winteringham 158. Brough, Yorkshire, 159. South Cave 162. Driffield 174. Scarborough 191.

Another and the best Road from Spittle, as above; Brigg 152. Barton 163. Hull 164. Beverley 173. Driffield 187. Scarborough 208.

N. B. From Winteringham to Brough, or from Barton to Hull, is only crofs the River Humber.

22. From London to Scarborough by the Way of York.

To York, see Number 1. 192, Malton 212. Scarborough 235.

A TABLE

A TABLE of the Sun's Rising every third Day in the Year.

	ii.	v.	viii.	xi.	xiv.	xvii.	xx.	xxiii	xxvi	xxix
Jan.	8,09	8,06	8,04	8,02	7,59	7,55	7,51	7,47	7,42	7,37
Feb.	7,	7,26	7,21	7,16	7,09	7,03	6,57	6,50	6,44	
March	6,36	6,30	6,25	6,19	6,13	6,06	6,00	5,54	5,48	5,42
April	5,34	5,28	5,22	5,17	5,11	5,05	5,00	4,54	4,49	4,43
May	4,40	4,33	4,29	4,24	4,19	4,15	4,10	4,05	4,02	3,59
June	3,54	3,52	3,50	3,48	3,48	3,47	3,47	3,47	3,47	3,49
July	3,51	3,52	3,54	3,57	4,00	4,04	4,07	4,10	4,14	4,15
Aug.	4,26	4,30	4,34	4,39	4,45	4,49	4,55	5,00	5,06	5,12
Sept.	5,20	5,26	5,31	5,37	5,42	5,48	5,51	6,00	6,06	6,12
Oct.	6,18	6,24	6,30	6,35	6,41	6,47	6,53	6,59	7,04	7,10
Nov.	7,18	7,24	7,29	7,34	7,39	7,45	7,47	7,51	7,56	8,00
Dec.	8,03	8,06	8,07	8,10	8,11	8,12	8,13	8,13	8,12	8,11

To find the sun's setting, subtract the rising from 12. For the length of the day, double the setting; for that of the night, double the rising.

A TABLE, shewing by the Dominical Letter, the Day of the Week correspondent to the Day of the Month in any Year.

Montns.	Dominical Letters.						
January, Octo.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Feb.Mar.Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
April, July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
August	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
Days of the month correspondent to the seven Week Day Columns in order of succession, from the Sunday Column.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

EXAMPLE.

To find on what day of the week the 1st of March happens 1766, N. S. the dominical letter being E for that year.

To the right of the month March, find the dominical letter E, under which at the bottom is the sunday column, wherein stands all the sundays in that month, viz. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; so that the first of March is on a Saturday. For the next columns to the right in order, shew all the Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, &c. by which the week day to any month-day of any year is discovered at sight sooner than by any other method whatsoever.

Note, Sunday-column is under the dominical letter for the year; which letter is to be sought for to the right of the month.

A TABLE shewing the Dominical Letter for Forty Years, viz. from 1761 to 1800.

1761	D		1771	F		1781	G		1791	B	
62	C		72	E	D	82	F		92	A	G
63	B		73	C		83	E		93	A	
64	A	G	74	B		84	D	C	94	F	
65	F		75	A		85	B		95	D	
66	E		76	G	F	86	A		96	C	B
67	D		77	E		87	A		97	A	
68	C	B	78	D		88	G	F	98	G	F
69	A		79	C		89	D		99	F	
70	G		80	B	A	90	C		1800	E	

A TABLE shewing what Day of the Week begins any Month for ever.

Months.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jan.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.
Feb.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.
March	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.
April	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday
May	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.
June	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday
July	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday
Auguft	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.
Sept.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.
Octob.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.
Nov.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.	Friday	Thurf.
Dec.	Friday	Thurf.	Wedn.	Tuefd.	Mond.	Sunday	Saturd.

This Table is very plain; for having the dominical letter for the given year, find that on the head, and guide your eye down from it till you come right againft the month, and there is the name of the day of the week that begins that month.

A plain

A plain and easy TABLE, shewing the Time of HIGH-WATER at all these places under-named

Note, That the Moon's age being taken notice of in the Table, you have the time of High-water at all the under-named places.

Column groups:
- **Queenborough, Portfmouth, Southampt. Kentifh-Knoak, Leath, Beachy, Ifle of Wight, Dunkirk, Candalo, Coaft of Flanders, Spits, and Dover-Peer.**
- **Gravefend, Downs, Blacknefs, Romney, Thanet, Scilly, Half-tide, North-Cape before Cocquit, and between Calais and Dover.**
- **London, Tinmouth, Hartlepool, Amfterdam, Whitby, Dort, Gafcoin, Weft of Ireland, at Groin, at Rotterdam, and in Robin-Hood's Bay.**
- **Newcaftle, Humber, Falmouth, Severn-mouth, at the Spurn between Scilly and Lizard, Ramfey, Dartmouth, Guernfey, Torbay, St. Malo's.**
- **Plymouth, Antwerp, Hull, St. David's, Holms of Briftol, Lunday, St. Paul's Salcom without U-thant, at Waterford, and at Lynn half-tide.**
- **Briftol-Key, Weymouth-Key, Alborough, Foulnefs Lims, the Start before St. Nicholas, Sedmouth in the Channel, between Foy and Falmouth.**
- **Yarmouth Road, Harwich, Calais Road, Dover, Cowes, Caen, the Firth, South-Foreland, St. Helen's, Coaft of Normandy, and Picardy.**
- **Hague, Peter-port, Dublin, between Beachy and Ifle of Wight, Yarmouth, Sr. Magnus's Sound, Combay, without the Calkers in the Channels.**

D's	A.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	16	12	48	2	18	3	48	6	3	7	48	6	33	11	18	9	3
2	17	1	36	3	6	4	36	6	51	8	36	7	21	12	6	9	51
3	18	2	24	3	54	5	24	7	39	9	24	8	9	12	54	10	39
4	19	3	12	5	42	6	12	8	27	9	12	9	57	1	42	11	27
5	20	4	0	5	30	7	0	9	15	10	0	10	45	2	30	12	19
6	21	4	48	6	18	7	48	10	3	10	48	11	33	3	18	1	3
7	22	5	36	7	6	8	36	10	51	11	36	12	21	4	6	1	51
8	23	6	24	7	54	9	24	11	39	12	24	1	9	4	54	2	39
9	24	7	12	8	42	10	12	1	15	1	12	1	57	5	42	3	27
10	25	8	0	9	30	11	0	2	3	2	0	2	45	6	30	4	19
11	26	8	48	10	18	11	48	2	3	2	48	3	33	7	18	5	3
12	27	9	36	11	6	12	36	2	51	3	36	4	21	8	6	5	51
13	28	10	24	11	54	1	24	3	39	4	24	5	9	8	54	6	39
14	29	11	12	12	42	2	12	4	27	5	12	5	57	2	42	7	27
15	30	12	0	1	30	3	0	5	15	6	0	6	45	10	30	8	15

The Table explained.] *In the first column of this table (being the Moon's age) you may obtain the time of high water at all the places above named. When the Moon is 1 or 16 days old, it is High-water at* London, Tinmouth, *&c. at 48 minutes paft 3 o'clock;—and the fame of the reft.*

E   A TABLE

A TABLE for the Valuation of 1 l. Annuity on a single Life, at 3, 4, and 5 per Cent. calculated from the London Bills of Mortality.

Age	3 per C.	4 per C.	5 per C.	Age	3 per C.	4 per C.	5 per C.
10	19,56	17,	15,	46	11,83	10,84	9,89
11	19,29	16,85	14,93	47	11,69	10,62	9,81
12	19,03	16,69	14,79	48	11,41	10,49	9,72
13	18,87	16,42	14,65	49	11,35	10,33	9,59
14	18,52	16,29	14,52	50	11,23	10,17	9,51
15	18,28	16,	14,39	51	10,92	10,	9,42
16	18,	15,89	14,18	52	10,85	9,88	9,31
17	17,79	15,62	14,	53	10,68	9,69	9,19
18	17,38	15,32	13,85	54	10,42	9,55	9,09
19	17,	15,09	13,62	55	10,23	9,38	8,89
20	16,79	14,88	13,39	56	9,98	9,19	8,72
21	16,48	14,66	13,21	57	9,79	9,	8,59
22	16,13	14,49	13,13	58	9,53	8,79	8,41
23	15,99	14,31	12,99	59	9,28	8,64	8,22
24	15,78	14,13	12,82	60	9,	8,46	8,
25	15,63	13,99	12,68	61	8,89	8,29	7,89
26	15,43	13,78	12,49	62	8,62	8,12	7,68
27	15,21	13,59	12,23	63	8,49	7,89	7,53
28	14,95	13,39	12,	64	8,22	7,68	7,35
29	14,89	13,21	11,88	65	8,	7,59	7,14
30	14,68	13,09	11,68	66	7,73	7,27	6,96
31	14,52	12,91	11,61	67	7,54	7,09	6,79
32	14,23	12,73	11,58	68	7,38	6,91	6,65
33	14,	12,61	11,45	69	7,09	6,74	6,48
34	13,79	12,42	11,31	70	6,89	6,59	6,38
35	13,58	12,31	11,12	71	6,68	6,42	6,19
36	13,42	12,13	11,	72	6,52	6,23	6,05
37	13,25	11,95	10,89	73	6,29	6,	5,89
38	13,	11,82	10,72	74	6,	5,92	5,80
39	12,89	11,66	10,59	75	5,83	5,69	5,60
40	12,73	11,55	10,46	76	5,62	5,58	5,44
41	12,58	11,42	10,34	77	5,34	5,29	5,18
42	12,45	11,29	10,26	78	5,09	4,97	4,86
43	12,29	11,21	10,19	79	4,73	4,66	4,56
44	12,12	11,08	10,08	80	4,45	4,34	4,26
45	11,95	10,93	9,95				

Example.] What's the value of an annuity of 20 l. a year for the life of a person of 45, worth in ready money, interest at 5 per cent. ?

Against 45 the age stands   9,95
Multiply by the annuity   20

Answer in ready money   £. 199,00   viz. 199 l.

A TABLE shewing the time, in years and months, in which an annuitant will have his purchase-money re-imbursed at several rates of interest.

Years Purch.	3 per Cent.		3½ p. Cent.		4 per Cent.		4½ p. Cent.		5 per Cent.	
	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.	Yrs.	Days.
5	5,	182	5,	216	5,	252	5,	289	5,	327
5½	6,	37	6,	79	6,	122	6,	168	6,	216
6	6,	261	6,	311	6,	364	7,	55	7,	113
6½	7,	124	7,	184	7,	247	7,	314	8,	20
7	7,	356	8,	62	8,	137	8,	217	8,	303
7½	8,	227	8,	311	9,	34	9,	129	9,	231
8	9,	104	9,	200	9,	304	10,	51	10,	172
8½	9,	350	10,	97	10,	217	10,	348	11,	125
9	10,	236	11,		11,	138	11,	290	12,	92
9½	11,	128	11,	274	12,	69	12,	245	13,	75
10	12,	24	12,	191	13,	9	13,	212	14,	75
10½	12,	292	13,	115	13,	324	14,	194	15,	94
11	13,	200	14,	48	14,	286	15,	190	16,	134
11½	14,	115	14,	354	15,	259	16,	203	17,	196
12	15,	36	15,	305	16,	246	17,	234	18,	285
12½	15,	329	16,	265	17,	246	18,	285	20,	38
13	16,	264	17,	235	18,	261	19,	358	21,	189
13½	17,	206	18,	216	19,	292	21,	90	23,	13
14	18,	156	19,	209	20,	340	22,	215	24,	247
14½	19,	115	20,	215	22,	43	24,	5	26,	168
15	20,	82	21,	234	23,	132	25,	195	28,	151
15½	21,	59	22,	267	24,	245	27,	60	30,	209
16	22,	45	23,	316	26,	18	28,	336	32,	360
16½	23,	41	25,	16	27,	185	30,	300	35,	264
17	24,	49	26,	100	29,	19	32,	329	38,	322
17½	25,	68	27,	204	30,	255	35,	68	42,	226
18	26,	99	28,	329	32,	167	37,	266	47,	71
18½	27,	143	30,	113	34,	126	40,	216	53,	33
19	28,	202	31,	288	36,	141	43,	318	61,	146
19½	29,	275	33,	128	38,	221	47,	256	75,	222
20	31,		35,		41,	13	52,	114		

Explained.] The first numbers shew the number of years purchase the annuity is supposed to be bought at; and the following figures shew the years and days the annuity must be received, to reimburse the first cost.

EXAMPLE. A person gives 12½ years purchase for an annuity for life, and would know how many years this ann. must be received, to reimburse the charge of buying, money yielding but 4 per cent. per ann. interest. To resolve this question, you must look in the first row of figures for the 12½ years purchase; then look for the number upon the line even with the said 12½, it being the answer, viz. 17 years 246 days; and 17 years 246 days the buyer must receive the annuity to be reimbursed the charge of the cost.

THE oppofite table exhibits, at one view, the intrinfic value per cent. of the public funds, and the proportion they bear to each other; by which any perfon may know which will be moft advantageous to purchafe, and what proportion fuch purchafe bears to the value of landed eftates and life annuities.

EXPLANATION of the TABLE.

In the news-papers of July 27, 1761, I find that 3 per cent. annuities are at 82 ½, and India Stock at 141.

Query, Which of thefe will bring me in moft intereft for the money, and what intereft will each of them produce.

To know this, look in the firft column, containing 3 per cents. for 82½, and then in column 9, by which you will find that 3 per cents. are at 82½, produce 3 l. 12 s. 8 d. per annum. Then look in column 7, for India Stock, and you will find 165, which fhews, that when 3 per cents. are at 82½, India Stock is worth 165, in a due proportion, bringing in the fame annual intereft of 3 l. 12 s. 8 d. So that by the price in the papers, viz. 141, it appears that India Stock is 24 per cent. cheaper than 3 per cents. at 82½. This rule fo obvioufly gives the juft value of all the intermediate funds, that it requires no further explanation.

3 per C. at 60 are equal	to 3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	Years Purch	Annual Interest 5 per Cent.		
	70	80	90	100	110	120	20	5 per Cent.		
61½	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	20½	4	17	6
63	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	21	4	15	2
64½	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118¼	129	21½	4	13	
66	77	88	99	110	121	132	22	4	10	10
67½	78¾	90	101¼	112	123¾	135	22½	4	8	10
69	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	23	4	6	11
70½	82¼	94	104¾	117½	129¼	141	23½	4	5	1
72	84	96	108	120	132	144	24	4	3	4
73½	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	24½	4	1	7
75	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	25	4		
76½	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	25½	3	18	5
78	91	104	117	130	143	156	26	3	16	11
79½	92¾	106	119¼	132½	145¾	159	26½	3	15	
81	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	27	3	14	
82½	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¾	165	27½	3	12	8
84	98	112	126	140	154	168	28	3	11	4
85½	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	28½	3	10	2
87	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	29	3	9	
88½	103¾	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	29½	3	7	9
90	105	120	135	150	165	180	30	3	6	8
91½	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	30½	3	5	7
93	108½	124	139½	155	170	186	31	3	4	7
94½	110½	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	31½	3	3	5
96	112	128	144	160	176	192	32	3	2	6
97½	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	32½	3	1	6
99	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	33	3	0	7
100½	117¼	134	150¾	167½	184¼	201	33½	2	19	8
102	119	136	153	170	187	204	34	2	18	10

TABLE of INTEREST on INDIA-BONDS, or any other Bond or Security of 100 l. at 5 per Cent.

100 l. for	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1 Day			$3\frac{1}{4}$	22 Days ——		6	— $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Days			$6\frac{1}{4}$	23 Days ——		6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 Days			$9\frac{3}{4}$	24 Days ——		6	$6\frac{3}{4}$
4 Days ——		1	1	25 Days ——		6	10
5 Days ——		1	$4\frac{1}{4}$	26 Days ——		7	$1\frac{1}{4}$
6 Days ——		1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	27 Days ——		7	$4\frac{3}{4}$
7 Days ——		1	11	28 Days ——		7	8
8 Days ——		2	2	29 Days ——		7	$11\frac{1}{2}$
9 Days ——		2	$5\frac{1}{4}$	30 Days ——		8	$2\frac{1}{2}$
10 Days ——		2	$8\frac{1}{2}$	a Month ——		8	4
11 Days ——		3	—	2 Months —		16	8
12 Days ——		3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3 Months	1	5	—
13 Days ——		3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	4 Months	1	13	4
14 Days ——		3	10	5 Months	2	1	8
15 Days ——		4	$1\frac{1}{4}$	6 Months	2	10	—
16 Days ——		4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7 Months	2	18	4
17 Days ——		4	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8 Months	3	6	8
18 Days ——		4	11	9 Months	3	15	—
19 Days ——		5	$2\frac{1}{4}$	10 Months	4	3	4
20 Days ——		5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	11 Months	4	11	8
21 Days ——		5	9	1 Year	5	—	—

COMMISSION, or BROKERAGE.

Value of Goods or Stock sold.	At 1-eight per Cent.				At 1-fourth per Cent.				At 3-eights per Cent.				At 1 half per Cent.			
Lib.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.
10000	12	10	0		25	0	0		37	10	0		50	0	0	
9000	11	5	0		22	10	0		33	15	0		45	0	0	
8000	10	0	0		20	0	0		30	0	0		40	0	0	
7000	8	15	0		17	10	0		26	5	0		35	0	0	
6000	7	10	0		15	0	0		22	10	0		30	0	0	
5000	6	5	0		12	10	0		18	15	0		25	0	0	
4000	5	0	0		10	0	0		15	0	0		20	0	0	
3000	3	15	0		7	10	0		11	5	0		15	0	0	
2000	2	10	0		5	0	0		7	10	0		10	0	0	
1000	1	5	0		2	10	0		3	15	0		5	0	0	
900	1	2	6		2	5	0		3	7	6		4	10	0	
800	1	0	0		2	0	0		3	0	0		4	0	0	
700		17	6		1	15	0		2	12	6		3	10	0	
600		15	0		1	10	0		2	5	0		3	0	0	
500		12	6		1	5	0		1	17	6		2	10	0	
400		10	0		1	0	0		1	10	0		2	0	0	
300		7	6			15	0		1	2	6		1	10	0	
200		5	0			10	0			15	0		1	0	0	
100		2	6			5	0			7	6			10	0	
90		2	3			4	6			6	9			9	0	
80		2	0			4	0			6	0			8	0	
70		1	9			3	6			5	3			7	0	
60		1	6			3	0			4	6			6	0	
50		1	3			2	6			3	9			5	0	
40		1	0			2	0			3	0			4	0	
30			9			1	6			2	3			3	0	
20			6			1	0			1	6			2	0	
10			3				6				9			1	0	
9			2	3			5	2			8	1			10	3
8			2	2			5				7	1			9	3
7			2	1			4	1			6	1			8	2
6			1	3			3	2			5	2			7	1
5			1	2			3				4	2			6	
4			1	1			2	2			3	3			5	
3			1				1	3			2	3			3	3
2				2			1	1			1	3			2	2
1				1				1			1				1	1

COURSE of EXCHANGE at LONDON.

Amsterdam, 34 : 6, at 2 usance
Rotterdam, 34 : 7, at 1-half usance
* The par is 36s. 7d.

That is 34 schillings and 6 pence, Dutch money, is given or allowed for 1 l. sterl.——Usance is at a month's date, &c.

Hamburgh, 32, at 2 1-half usance
Antwerp, 33 1-half usance
—The par is 35s. 6d. 2-3ds.

To this place the exchange is negociated as to Holland; but the schilling there is rather of more value, which makes the par lower.

Paris, 30, at 1 usance
Bourdeaux, 30 3-8ths. 2 usance
—The par is 31d. 1-4th.

That is, 30d. English is given or allowed for one French crown, of 3 livers or 60 sols. To Bourdeaux 30d. 3-8ths sterl. per crown.

Madrid, 39 7-8ths, at 2 usance
Cadiz, 39 3-4ths, at 1 half usance
—The par is 43d.

England allows to these places 39d. 7-8ths and 39d. 3-4ths respectively, for one piaster of Spanish money of eight rials.

Leghorn, 49 7-8ths.
Genoa, 49
—The par is 54d.

To these places England gives 49d. 7-8ths and 49d. ster. respectively for 1 piaster of 120 soldi to the former, and for one pezzo of 115 soldi to the latter.

Venice, 51 3-4ths.
—The par is 50d. 1-4th.

To this place England gives 51d. 3-4ths for one ducat banco of Venice of 6 lires 1-5th, or 124 soldi ; by which it appears that the exchange to Venice is under par, or against London.

Lisbon, 5 : 6 1-4th.
Oporto, 5 : 5 3-4ths.
—The par is 5 : 7 1-half

London gives to this kingdom pence and parts for a mill ree of 1000 rees.—This exchange is mostly in favour of England.

Dublin, or }
Ireland   }   9 3-4ths.
—The par is 108 1-3d.

To this place London gives 100 l. sterl. for 109 l. 3-4ths Irish money.—So that the exchange is above par in favour of London at present, 1 1-half per cent. nearly.

* *By the Par of Exchange is meant an equality of the money to be exchanged ; that is to say, the quantity and quality of one nation's money is supposed to be equal to that of the other, even if they were both to be converted into separate pieces of bullion. Exchanges are mostly rated upon silver coins, and the prices of exchanges are the proportional rates of all negociations, be they ever so large.——The course of exchange varies almost every day.*
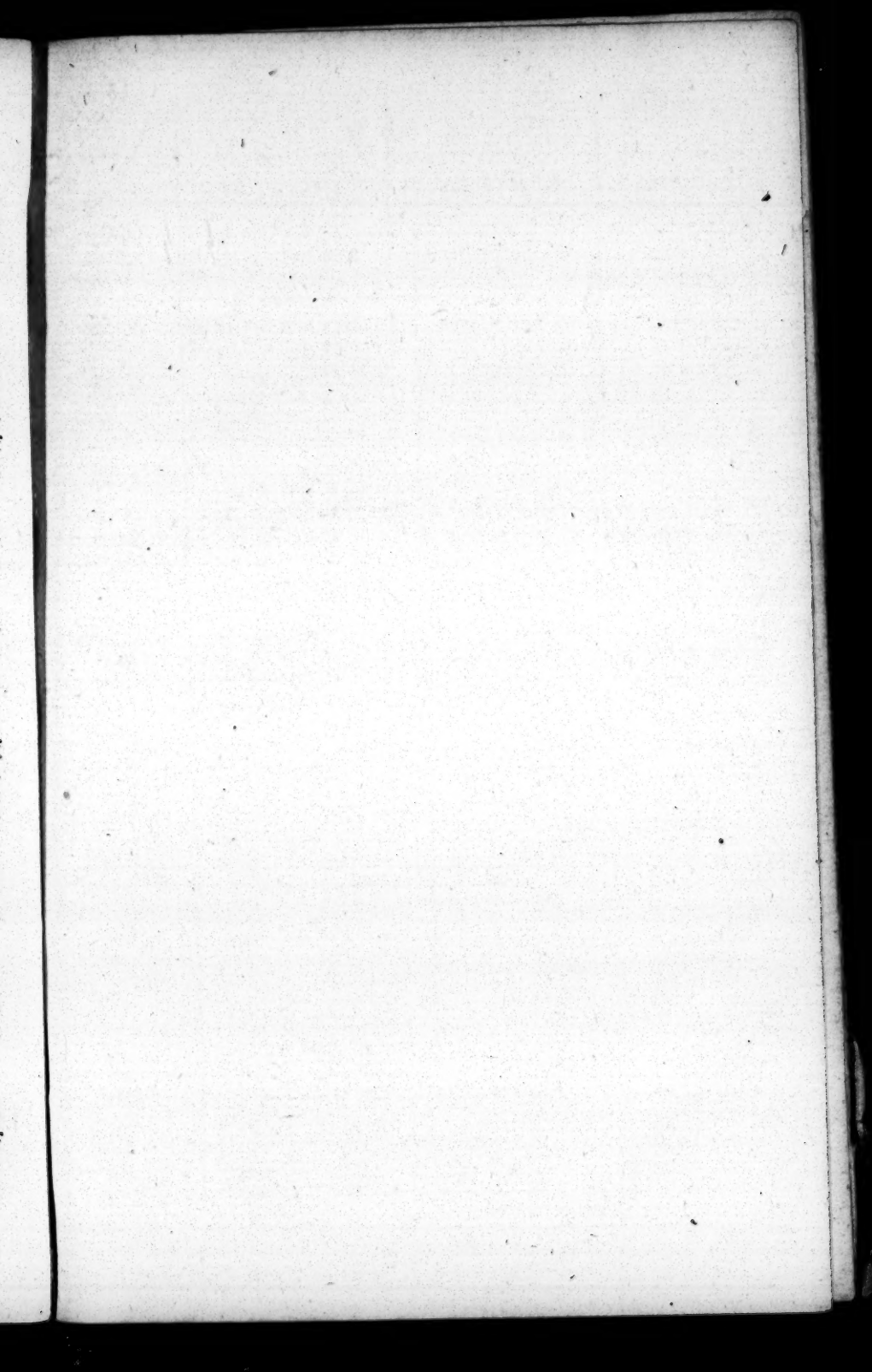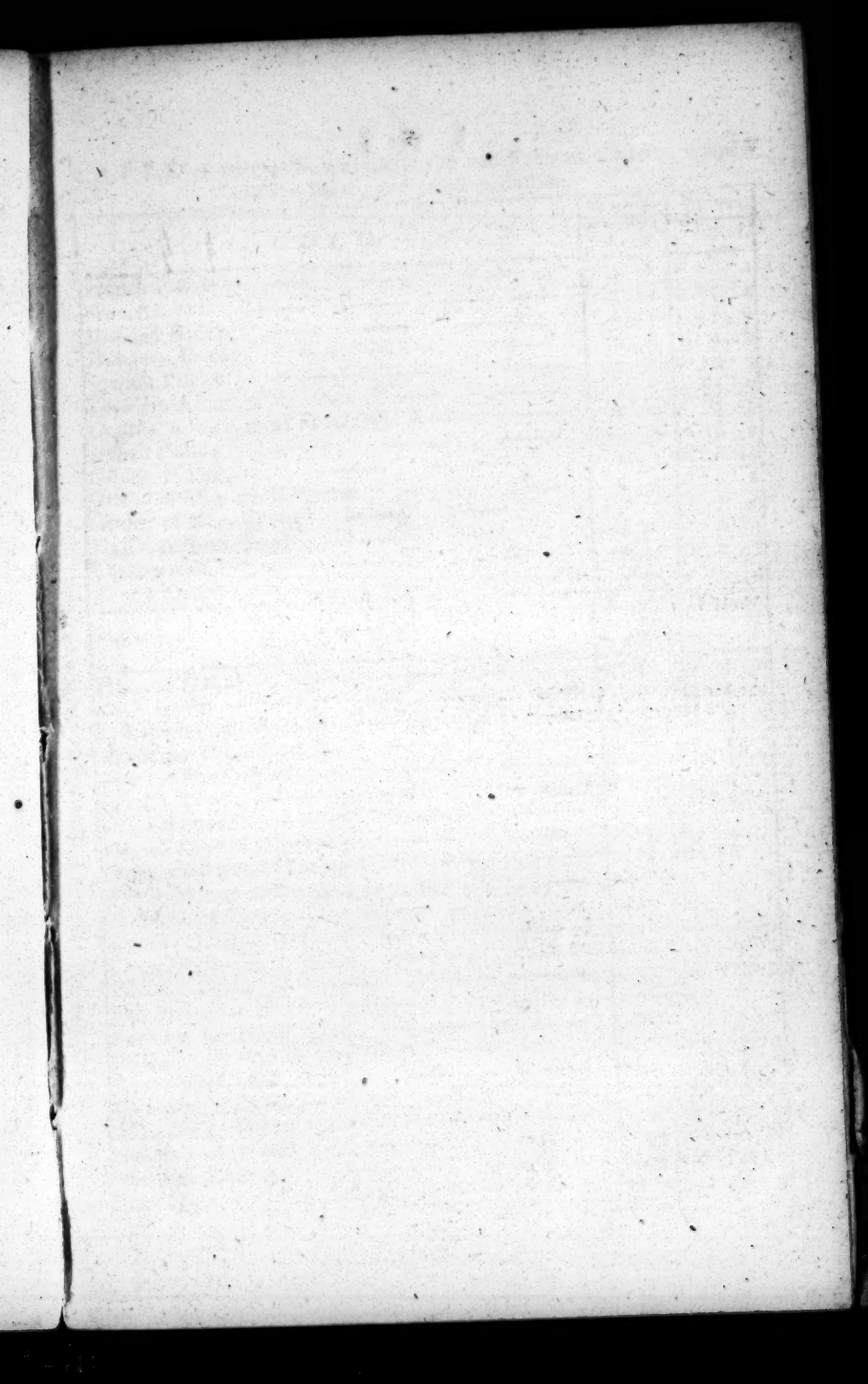
TABLE

TABLE of several FOREIGN GOLD and SILVER COINS, assayed
in the Mint, and rated as Bullion.

GOLD.	Weight		Value.		
	pw.	gr.	l.	s.	d.
French Pistole	4	8	0	17	4
French Lewis	3	14	0	17	4
Holland Rider	6	10	1	5	9
Hungary Ducat	2	6	0	9	8
Spanish Pistole	4	8	0	17	4
Flanders Albertus	3	8	0	13	0
Double Sovereign of Flanders	6	3½	1	8	6
Italian Pistole	4	6	0	16	7
Gilder of Porthono	2	3	0	6	10
Gilder of Matthias Emperor	2	3	0	7	2
Gilder of Noremburg	2	3	0	7	1
Half Cardinal Angel	1	20	0	6	4
Chickeen of Venice	2	7	0	9	7
A new Danish Coin, with a Crown on one Side of it	3	20	0	15	4

SILVER.	Weight.			Value.		
	oz	pw.	gr.	s.	d.	f.
Holland Dollar	0	18	5	4	4	0
Lyon Dollar	0	17	18	3	4	2
Ducatoon of Flanders	1	0	22	5	4	0
Rixdollar of the Empire	0	18	15	4	5	3
Mexico Ryal	0	17	12	4	4	2
Seville Ryal	0	17	12	4	4	2
Old Carducue	0	6	3½	1	6	1
French Lewis	0	17	11	4	4	1
Double Milrez of Portugal	0	14	4	3	6	1
Single Milrez of Portugal	0	7	2	1	9	0
St. Mark of Venice	0	10	4	2	6	0
Double Dutch Stiver	0	1	0	0	1	3
Crofs Dollar	0	18	0	4	2	1
Zealand Dollar	0	13	0	2	7	0
Old Philip Dollar	1	2	0	5	0	0
Ferdinando Dollar, 1623	0	18	6	4	3	0
Prince of Orange Dollar, 1624	0	18	6	4	3	3
Leopoldus Dollar, 1624	0	18	2	4	3	1
Rhodulphus Dollar, 1607	0	18	7	4	4	0
Maximilian Dollar, 1616	0	18	2	4	5	0
Danish Dollar 1620	0	13	0	2	11	1
Portugal Testoon	0	5	0	1	2	3
New Quarter of French Lewis	0	4	9	1	1	0

TABLE

T A B L E ſhewing the Value and Weight of the principal European Coins, as they paſs in New York, Philadelphia, &c.

COINS.	l.	s.	d.	N. York l.	s.	d.	Philad. l.	s.	d.	leaſt Wt. pwt.	gr.
ENGLISH Shilling	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	—	—
Engliſh Crown	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	—	—
French Crown	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	—	—
Engliſh Guinea	1	1	0	1	16	0	1	14	0	5	6
French Guinea	1	1	0	1	14	0	1	13	6	5	5
Spaniſh Piſtole	0	16	6	1	9	0	1	7	0	4	8
French Piſtole	0	16	0	1	8	0	1	6	6	4	4
Moidore	1	7	0	2	5	0	2	3	6	6	18
Johannes	3	12	0	6	6	0	5	15	0	18	8
Half Johannes	1	16	0	3	3	0	2	17	6	9	4
Caroline	—	—	—	1	16	0	1	14	0	6	9
Spaniſh Piece of Eight	—	—	—	0	8	0	0	7	6	17	6

One ounce Troy of gold (22 carats) is worth 3l. 18s. 1½d. ſterling. One ounce ſterling ſilver, 5s. 2d.

In Boſton, a piece of Eight for 6s. Gold paſſes by weight only.

TABLE

TABLE of ENGLISH MONEY equated in IRISH, and of IRISH MONEY in ENGLISH.

1l. English is 1l. 1s. 8d. Irish, or 1s. is 13d.

English l.	Irish l.	s.	d.
900	975	0	0
800	866	13	4
700	758	6	8
600	650	0	0
500	541	13	4
400	433	6	8
300	325	0	0
200	216	13	4
100	108	6	8
90	97	10	0
80	86	13	4
70	75	16	8
60	65	0	0
50	54	3	4
40	43	6	8
30	32	10	0
20	21	13	4
10	10	16	8
9	9	15	0
8	8	13	4

1l. 1s. 8d. Irish is 1l. Sterling.

Irish l.	English l.	s.	d.	q.(pts)
900	830	15	4	6
800	738	9	2	1
700	646	3	0	9
600	553	16	11	4
500	461	10	9	12
400	369	4	7	7
300	276	18	5	2
200	184	12	3	2
100	92	6	1	10 s.
90	83	1	6	3
80	73	16	11	5
70	64	12	3	11
60	55	7	8	4
50	46	3	0	10
40	36	18	5	3
30	27	13	9	9
20	18	9	2	8
10	9	4	7	1
	8	0	7	5

A C C O U N T

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, and COINS,

Ufed in E N G L A N D.

THE weights in common ufe throughout Great-Britain, are Troy and Avoirdupois; the former confifting of grains, pennyweights, ounces, and pounds, whereof 24 grains make a pennyweight, 20 penryweights an ounce, and 12 ounces a pound, by which bread (in corporation towns only), gold, filver, and apothecaries medicines are weighed; and to this weight corn meafures are reduceable, as 8 lb. troy makes a gallon, 16 lb. a peck, and confequently 64 lb. a bufhel; liquid meafures are alfo dependant on it, as their concavities correfpond in the different fizes thereto, from a pint, confifting of 12 ounces (or a pound), up to a tun, containing 252 gallons, and weighing 2016 lb. or 1890 lb. avoirdupois; 2 pints make a quart, 4 quarts a gallon (containing 231 cubical inches), 63 gallons a hogfhead, 42 a tierce, 126 a pipe, and 252 a tun of brandy, cyder, wine, &c.

Refiners and jewellers alfo make ufe of this weight in part; the former calling their fmalleft fractions blanks, of which 24 make a perit, 20 perits a droite, 20 droites a mite, 20 mites a grain, and then as above. The jewellers divide the ounce into 152 parts, or carats, and thefe into grains, whereof four make a carat.

By avoirdupois weight, all grofs goods and bafe metals are weighed, fuch as grocery, rofin, pitch, tallow, foap, butter, cheefe, iron, lead, copper, allum, &c. its component parts are drams, ounces, &c. of which 16 drams make an ounce, 16 ounces a pound, 28 pound a quarter of an hundred weight, or 112 pounds, and 20 hundred weight, or 2240 lb. a tun; but befides this hundred weight there is another called the ftannery hundred, by which tin, &c. is weighed to the King. The avoirdupois ounce is lighter than the troy ounce by near a twelfth part,

51

51 ounces troy being equal to 56 avoirdupois; but the avoirdupois pound is heavier than the troy, 17 pound of this latter being equal to 14 pound of the other.

Wool is generally fold by the tod, or clove, allowing feven pounds to the clove, fourteen pounds to the ftone, twenty-eight pounds to the tod, 128 pounds to the weigh, 364 pounds to the fack, and 4368 pounds to the laft.

Lead is bought by the fodder, which at London, Newcaftle, &c. weighs 19 and 1-half hundred weight of 112 pounds; but at Hull 19 and 1-half ftannery hundred of 120 pounds; and at Chefter, &c. it is ftill different.

In Effex, butter and cheefe are weighed by the clove, (or half ftone) being eight pounds, of which thirty-two, or 256 pound is a wey; but in Suffolk forty-two cloves, or 336 pounds, are allowed to the wey. Of butter a firkin muft weigh fifty-fix pounds, and that of foap fixty pounds, and four firkins of either make a barrel.

A ftone of beef at London is eight pounds, but in the country it is commonly fourteen pounds; horfe-racers alfo reckon fourteen pounds to the ftone; and it is the fame with iron, fhot, or wool, double the quantity of iron and fhot being called a quarter, though a ftone of fugar, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper or allum, is but thirteen and 1-half pounds.

A faggot of fteel is 120 pounds, and a burden of gad fteel 180 pounds.

A barrel of gun-powder is 100 pounds, and twenty-four barrels make a laft.

A feam of glafs is twenty four ftone, (of five pounds each) or 120 pounds.

A trufs of hay is fifty-fix pounds, and a load or tun of it thirty-fix truffes.

Raw filk is fold here by the pound of twenty-four ounces, or more properly one pound and an half avoirdupois; but organcines, trames, &c, by the common pound of fixteen ounces.

Of COINS, both Real and Imaginary.

In England, the copper ones are a farthing and a halfpenny, the latter being two of the former.

In fine filver of the ftandard of 11 ounces two pwts. called fterling, the fmalleft piece is one penny, others of two pence, three pence, four pence, (called alfo a groat) and fix pence, a fhilling, or twelve pence, a half crown, or two fhillings and fix pence, and a crown, or five fhillings.

In fine gold of twenty-two carats, called alfo fterling, a guinea (now
worth

worth twenty-one fhillings) half a guinea, quarter of a guinea, and fome few two and five guinea pieces.

Accounts are kept in pounds, fhillings, and pence, (the firft and laft imaginary) and exchanges are calculated in one of them two.

In France the gold fpecies are Louis, with its diminution of 1-half and 1-fourth, and its augmentation of double and quadruple.

Of filver the crown or ecu, with its fractions, which at prefent paffes for three livres, though it has been up to more than feven livres.

Of filver and brafs mixed, the fol. And

Of copper the liard, which is 1-fourth of a fol, or three deniers. A double two deniers. And a denier or 1-twelfth of a fol. But the value of thefe coins have been fo often changed, fince May 1718, that it is impoffible to afcertain their prefent value, without recourfe to the different ordinances concerning them, which are very long, and would render their quotation more tedious than profitable to our readers, which may juftly apologize for an omiffion of them.

Accounts are kept throughout this kingdom in livres, fols and deniers, of which twelve deniers make a fol, and twenty fols a livre; their exchange is by the crown of three livres, or fixty fols.

In HOLLAND the GOLD COINS are

Ducatons		15 guilders and 15 ftivers.
Ducats	worth	5 ———— 5
Soverains		15
Rofe-nobles		11, though of thefe very few are feen.

SILVER COINS.

Ducatons — — — — —		3 guilders and 3 ftivers.
Drie-guilders — — — .		3
Rix-dollar or patacon — —		2 - - - 10
Croons — — —	worth	2. Few to be met with.
Dollars — — —		1 - - - 10
Goud guilders, or golden guilders		1 - - - 8
Guilders — — —		1

Here are alfo one half and one fourth rix-dollars; fchellings, (of which fome are worth fix, and others only five and an half ftivers;) here are alfo ftivers (of which twenty make a guilder) divided into two deniers de gros, or eight duytes, or fixteen penins, though thefe two laft denominations are imaginary.

Here are befides, feveral other coins, particularly fome fmall ones, of two, three, four, eight, and twelve and an half ftivers.

Accounts are kept at Amfterdam and Rotterdam, the two chief trading

ding places, in guilders, ſtivers and penins; ſo that although goods are ſold for other ſpecies, ſuch as livres de gros, &c. yet all are reduced to the above denominations for the entries into their books. The exchanges are made with us in ſo many ſchellings to a pound ſterling, tho' to moſt other places in deniers de gros.

Foreign coins are very many, both in gold and ſilver, but are not current here at any fixed price, but (as other commodities) riſe and fall according to their plenty or ſcarceneſs.

In PORTUGAL, the CURRENT COINS are many, viz.

In GOLD.

	£.	s.	d.
The piece of 25 mil, 600 reas, worth in ſterling money	7	4	0
The piece of 24 mil, or 5 moidores — — —	6	15	0
The piece of 12 mil, 800 reas — — —	3	12	0
The piece of 12 mil reas, or two and 1-half moidores	3	7	6
The piece of 6 mil, 400 reas — — —	1	16	0
The piece of 4 mil, 800 reas, or a moidore — —	1	7	0
The piece of 3 mil, 200 reas — — —	0	18	0
The piece of 2 mil, 400 reas, or the 1-half moidore	0	13	6
The piece of 1 mil, 600 reas — — —	0	9	0
The piece of 1 mil, 200 reas, or the 1-fourth moidore	0	6	9
The piece of 8 teſtoons, or 800 reas — —	0	4	6

The SILVER COINS are,

	£	s	d	
The crown, or cruzade piece of 400 reas — —	0	2	3	
The 1-10th of a moidore, being 480 reas — —	0	2	8	1-2
The 12 vinten piece, or 240 reas — — —	0	1	4	1-4
The 5 vinten piece, or 100 reas — — —	0	0	6	3-4
The 2 1 2 vinten piece, or 50 reas — — —	0	0	3	3-8

In COPPER.

	£	s	d	
The vinten, or 20 reas — — —	0	0	1	3-8
The half vinten, or 10 reas — — —	0	0	0	5-8
The fourth vinten, or 5 reas — — —	0	0	0	5-16

Beſides which, there are ſome few copper coins of leſs value, current in that kingdom.

Accounts are kept there in reas, making a ſeparation at every hundred, thouſand, &c. and it exchanges with London 1000 reas, or a mil rea, for an uncertain number of pence; with Hamburgh, Holland, and all the United Provinces, a cruſado for ſome pence Flemiſh; with Spain an uncertain number of reas for the ducat or dollar; with France the ſame for a French crown; with Florence ditto for that crown of ſeven and 1-half livres; with Genoa the ſame for a ſcudi; with Leghorn the ſame for a dollar of ſix livres.

TRADES

TRADESMENS METHOD

FOR

Marking their GOODS for SALE,

WITH

SPECIMENS.

IT faves the trader's memory from a load that would encumber it, or prevents his turning frequently to his bills of parcels, where his memory is deficient, if he has certain marks of h:s own, and peculiar to himself, that ftand for the ten digits; whereby he may put not only the price his goods coft him, in fome private corner of the thing or parcel, and likewife what he propofes to fell at, which is an immediate direction to h:m when a cuftomer demands the price; but fuch private marks will be highly ufeful in keeping his day-book in marking the coft price inftead of figures. We will produce two or three fpecimens to the purpofe.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
QUICKLY SELL.*--FAIR CUSTOM.--GOD SPARE ME.
Thus the words as above, *Quickly fell, Fair Cuftom, God fpare me*, having 10 letters each, they reprefent the ten figures, and to exprefs pounds, fhillings, and pence, place them as fums, and you may put down any fum you pleafe, i. e. qu. *ll. l.* is 12*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* becaufe *qu. ll* and *l.* in *Quickly fell*, are 1, 2, 10, and 6. Again, *ai. s. m.* or 23*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* are in the words *Fair Cuftom*; *g. s. e.* or 1*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* are in the words *God fpare me*; and fo of every fum great and fmall. Now, to diftinguifh the price goods coft from the felling price, a different place may be chofen; or elfe it may be the cuftom to place one above another with a line between, to render it more puzzling to another perfon, as *qu. l.* or 12*l.* 6*s.*

                                  ql. s. or 16*l.* 8*s.*
Another good method is to invert the order of the ten figures, and call
            1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
10, 1, &c. as 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1; fo 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* would be 10 9 3, &c.

       * LL *muft be reckoned but as one letter*

A TABLE

A TABLE shewing the price of carriage of Gravel to any distance not exceeding four miles from the Pit.

Dist. from the Pit.			Price per Load.		
Yds.	Miles	Furls.	s.	d.	f.
000	near the Pit		0	2	0
220	0	1	0	3	1
440	0	2	0	4	2
660	0	3	0	5	3
880	0	4	0	6	3
1100	0	5	0	8	0
1320	0	6	0	9	1
1540	0	7	0	10	2
1760	1	0	0	11	3
1980	1	1	1	1	0
2200	1	2	1	2	1
2420	1	3	1	3	2
2640	1	4	1	4	3
2860	1	5	1	5	3
3080	1	6	1	7	0
3300	1	7	1	8	1
3520	2	0	1	9	2
3740	2	1	1	10	3
3960	2	2	2	0	0
4180	2	3	2	1	1
4400	2	4	2	2	3
4620	2	5	2	4	0
4840	2	6	2	5	1
5060	2	7	2	6	3
5280	3	0	2	8	0
5500	3	1	2	9	1
5720	3	2	2	10	2
5940	3	3	3	0	0
6160	3	4	3	1	1
6380	3	5	3	2	2
6600	3	6	3	4	0
6820	3	7	3	5	1
7040	4	0	3	6	3

The cart load of gravel contains 20 strikes heaped up, each strike weighs one hundred and an half; so that each load weighs 30 hundred weight.

The usual price of a team and two carts is from seven to eight shillings per day; they work eight hours each day, and move at the rate of two miles and a half in one hour.

N. B. It is here supposed that the roads are tolerable good and level; if not, reasonable allowance should be made.

G

The ANGLERS ASSISTANT, or an epitome of the whole depths for catching all sorts of fish usually angled for : also all the treatises ever wrote on the subject, exempt from

Names	Where found.	Season	Ti. to ang.
Bream	rough ftr. river or mid pond	Apr. to Mich	S. rife to 9 3 to S. fet
Barbel	gravel bank in currents under bridges	Apr. to Aug.	very early or late.
Bleak	fandy bottom deep rivers, ships fterns *	May to Oct.	all day
Carp	ftill deep mud bottom pond or river	May to Aug.	S. rife to 9 3 to S. fet
Chub or Chevin }	ditto.	May to Dec.	ditto
Dace	fandy bottom deep river, ships fterns *	May to Oct.	all day
Gudgeon	gravel fhoals	May to Oct.	ditto
Pike	near clay banks	All the year	ditto
Pearch {	river in ftream } gravel or weedy pond deepeft pt. } bottom	May to Aug. Aug. to May	S. rife to 10 2 to S. fet mid. day
Pope	deep holes in rivers	May to Oct.	all day
Roach	fandy bottom deep river, ships fterns *	May to Oct.	ditto
Salmon	deep rivers	Mar. to Sept.	6 to 9 3 to 6
Smelts	ship fterns * and docks	Apr. to Oct.	all day
Trout	purling ftream and eddies of ftony bottom river	Mar. to Mich	ditto
Tench	mud bottom river or pond	All the year	S. rife to 9 3 to S. fet
Umber or Grayling	clay bottom, fwift ftream	All the year	all day

* To fish at fterns let the bait fink two or three yards ; in this a pater nofter diftance ; bait as above.———The figures in this table are explained in the

art, wherein is ſhewn (at one view) the harbours, ſeaſons, and the various baits for each, ſo digeſted as to contain the eſſence of their ſuperfluities, which tend more to perplex than inſtruct.

Depth from ground	Proper Baits.			
	Flies* No.	Paſtes No.	Worms No.	Fiſh and Inſects No. 8
touch ground	————	1 3	1 to 7	No. 8
ditto	—	2	2 6 7	——
6 inches from bottom	1 2	2	2 3 8	·———
3 inches from bottom hot weather mid. water	·———	1 3 4	1 2 3 4 7	·———
ditto	1 to 5	2	1 2 4 5	7 8
6 to 12 inch. from bot.	ditto	3 4	1 to 5 & 8	———
near or on ground mid water	———— and ſnap	ditto line float hook fixt	2 8 ——— on ſhore	·—— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
ditto 6 inches from bottom	} 2	1	3 5 7 8	1 6
ditto 6 to 12 inches	5 1 2 4 5	—— 3 4	all ditto	—— 8
mid way to the bot. mid way to bottom variable	all large all ſmall	—— ·——	1 5 6 7 1 2 5	1 bits of ſmelts
cold wea. 6 inches to 9 hot wea. top to mid.wa.	1 to 5	·——	1 2 5 to 8	1 8
cold wea. 3 in. from bot. hot wea. mid. water	·———	1 3 4	1 3 4 to 7	·——
cold wea. 6 to 9 inch. hot wea. top to mid.wa.	1 to 5	·———	all	1 8

line is commonly uſed, that is, five or ſix hooks on a line, about four or five inches following pages.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
PROPER BAITS
FOR THE
SEVERAL SORTS OF FISH,

Referred to in the foregoing T A B L E.

F L I E S.

1. STONE-FLY, found under hollow stones at the side of rivers, is of a brown colour, with yellow streaks on the back and belly, has large wings, and is in season from April to July.

2. Green-Drake, found among stones by river sides, has a yellow body ribb'd with green, is long and slender, with wings like a butterfly, his tail turns on his back, and from May to Midsummer is very good.

3. Oak-Fly, found in the body of an old oak or ash, with its head downwards, is of a brown colour, and excellent from May to September; for trout, put a cod-bait or gentle on the point, and let it sink a few inches in clear water.

4. Palmer-Fly, or worm, found on leaves of plants, is commonly called a caterpillar, and when it comes to a fly is excellent for trout.

5. Ant-Fly, found in ant-hills from June to September.

P A S T E S.

1. Take the blood of sheeps hearts, and mix it with honey and flower worked to a proper consistence.

2. Take old cheese grated, a little butter sufficient to work it, and colour it with saffron; in winter use rusty bacon instead of butter.

3. Crumbs

3. Crumbs of bread chew'd or work'd with honey (or fugar) moiftened with gum-ivy water.

4. Bread chew'd and work'd in the hand till ftiff.

WORMS.

1. The Earth-Bob, found in fandy ground after plowing; it is white, with a red head, and bigger than a gentle. Another is found in heathy ground, with a black or blue head. Keep them in an earthen veffel well covered, and a fufficient quantity of the mould they harbour in. They are excellent from April to November.

2. Gentles, to be had from putrid flefh; let them lie in wheat bran a few days before ufed.

3. Flag-Worms, found in the roots of flags; they are of a pale yellow colour, are longer and thinner than a gentle, and muft be fcowered like them.

4. Cow-Turd-Bob, or Clap Bait, found under a cow-turd from May to Michaelmas; it is like a gentle, but larger. Keep it in its native earth like the earth-bob.

5. Cadis-Worm, or Cod-Bait, found under loofe ftones in fhallow rivers; they are yellow, bigger than a gentle, with a black or blue head, and are in feafon from April to July. Keep them in flannel bags.

6. Lob-Worm, found in gardens; it is very large, and has a red head, a ftreak down the back, and a flat broad tail.

7. Marfh-Worms, found in marfhy ground. Keep them in mofs ten days before you ufe them; their colour is a bluifh red, and are a good bait from March to Michaelmas.

8. Brandling Red-Worms, or Blood-Worms, found in rotten dunghills and tanners bark; they are fmall red worms, very good for all fmall fifh, have fometimes a yellow tail, and are called tag-tail.

FISH and INSECTS.

1. Minnow. 2. Gudgeon. 3. Roach. 4. Dace. 5. Smelt. 6. Yellow Frog. 7. Snail Slit. 8. Grafshopper.

TABLES

TABLES,

SHEWING,

AT ONE VIEW,

THE

AMOUNT of any COMMODITY,

From One Farthing to Ten Shillings,

BY THE

POUND, OUNCE, ELL, or YARD, &c.

value of	1 Farth. s. d. f.	2 Farth. s. d. f.	3 Farth. l. s. d. f.	1 Penny. l. s. d. f.	2 Pence. l. s. d. f.	3 Pence, l. s. d. f.
2	0 2	1 0	0 1 2	0 2	0 4	0 6
3	0 3	1 2	0 2 1	0 3	0 6	0 9
4	1 0	2 0	0 3 0	0 4	0 8	1 0
5	1 1	2 2	0 3 3	0 5	0 10	1 3
6	1 2	3 0	0 4 2	0 6	1 0	1 6
7	1 3	3 2	0 5 1	0 7	1 2	1 9
8	2 0	4 0	0 6 0	0 8	1 4	2 0
9	2 1	4 2	0 6 3	0 9	1 6	2 3
10	2 2	5 0	0 7 2	0 10	1 8	2 6
11	2 3	5 2	0 8 1	0 11	1 10	2 9
12	3 0	6 0	0 9 0	1 0	2 0	3 0
13	3 1	6 2	0 9 3	1 1	2 2	3 3
14	3 2	7 0	0 10 2	1 2	2 4	3 6
15	3 3	7 2	0 11 1	1 3	2 6	3 9
16	4 0	8 0	1 0 0	1 4	2 8	4 0
17	4 1	8 2	1 0 3	1 5	2 10	4 3
18	4 2	9 0	1 1 2	1 6	3 0	4 6
19	4 3	9 2	1 2 1	1 7	3 2	4 9
20	5 0	10 0	1 3 0	1 8	3 4	5 0
21	5 1	10 2	1 3 3	1 9	3 6	5 3

value of	1 Farth.			2 Farth.			3 Farth.				1 Penny.			2 Pence			3 Pence.		
	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
22		5	2		11	0		1	4	2		1	10		3	8		5	6
23		5	3		11	2		1	5	1		1	11		3	10		5	9
24		6	0	1	0	0		1	6	0		2	0		4	0		6	0
25		6	1	1	0	2		1	6	3		2	1		4	2		6	3
26		6	2	1	1	0		1	7	2		2	2		4	4		6	6
27		6	3	1	1	2		1	8	1		2	3		4	6		6	9
[28]		7	0	1	2	0		1	9	0		2	4		4	8		7	0
29		7	1	1	2	2		1	9	3		2	5		4	10		7	3
30		7	2	1	3	0		1	10	2		2	6		5	0		7	6
31		7	3	1	3	2		1	11	1		2	7		5	2		7	9
32		8	0	1	4	0		2	0	0		2	8		5	4		8	0
33		8	1	1	4	2		2	0	3		2	9		5	6		8	3
34		8	2	1	5	0		2	1	2		2	10		5	8		8	6
35		8	3	1	5	2		2	2	1		2	11		5	10		8	9
36		9	0	1	6	0		2	3	0		3	0		6	0		9	0
37		9	1	1	6	2		2	3	3		3	1		6	2		9	3
38		9	2	1	7	0		2	4	2		3	2		6	4		9	6
39		9	3	1	7	2		2	5	1		3	3		6	6		9	9
40		10	0	1	8	0		2	6	0		3	4		6	8		10	0
41		10	1	1	8	2		2	6	3		3	5		6	10		10	3
42		10	2	1	9	0		2	7	2		3	6		7	0		10	6
43		10	3	1	9	2		2	8	1		3	7		7	2		10	9
44		11	0	1	10	0		2	9	0		3	8		7	4		11	0
45		11	1	1	10	2		2	9	3		3	9		7	6		11	3
46		11	2	1	11	0		2	10	2		3	10		7	8		11	6
47		11	3	1	11	2		2	11	1		3	11		7	10		11	9
50	1	0	2	2	1	0		3	1	2		4	2		8	4		12	6
[56]	1	2	0	2	4	0		3	6	0		4	8		9	4		14	0
[84]	1	9	0	3	6	0		5	3	0		7	0		14	0	1	1	0
100	2	1	0	4	2	0		6	3	0		8	4		16	8	1	5	0
112]	2	4	0	4	8	0		7	0	0		9	4		18	8	1	8	0
200	4	2	0	8	4	0		12	6	0		16	8	1	14	4	2	10	0
500	10	5	0	20	10	0	1	11	3	0	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0

value of	4 Pence.			5 Pence.			6 Pence.			7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
2		0	8		0	10		1	0		1	2		1	4		1	6
3		1	0		1	3		1	6		1	9		2	0		2	3
4		1	4		1	8		2	0		2	4		2	8		3	0
5		1	8		2	1		2	6		2	11		3	4		3	9
6		2	0		2	6		3	0		3	6		4	0		4	6
7		2	4		2	11		3	6		4	1		4	8		5	3
8		2	8		3	4		4	0		4	8		5	4		6	0
9		3	0		3	9		4	6		5	3		6	0		6	9
10		3	4		4	2		5	0		5	10		6	8		7	6
11		3	8		4	7		5	6		6	5		7	4		8	3
12		4	0		5	0		6	0		7	0		8	0		9	0
13		4	4		5	5		6	6		7	7		8	8		9	9
14		4	8		5	10		7	0		8	2		9	4		10	6
15		5	0		6	3		7	6		8	9		10	0		11	3
16		5	4		6	8		8	0		9	4		10	8		12	0
17		5	8		7	1		8	6		9	11		11	4		12	9
18		6	0		7	6		9	0		10	6		12	0		13	6
19		6	4		7	11		9	6		11	1		12	8		14	3
20		6	8		8	4		10	0		11	8		13	4		15	0
21		7	0		8	9		10	6		12	3		14	0		15	9
22		7	4		9	2		11	0		12	10		14	8		16	6
23		7	8		9	7		11	6		13	5		15	4		17	3
24		8	0		10	0		12	0		14	0		16	0		18	0
25		8	4		10	5		12	6		14	7		16	8		18	9
26		8	8		10	10		13	0		15	2		17	4		19	6
27		9	0		11	3		13	6		15	9		18	0	1	0	3
[28]		9	4		11	8		14	0		16	4		18	8	1	1	0
29		9	8		12	1		14	6		16	11		19	4	1	1	9
30		10	0		12	6		15	0		17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
31		10	4		12	11		15	6		18	1	1	0	8	1	3	3
32		10	8		13	4		16	0		18	8	1	1	4	1	4	0
33		11	0		13	9		16	6		19	3	1	2	0	1	4	9
34		11	4		14	2		17	0		19	10	1	2	8	1	5	6
35		11	8		14	7		17	6	1	0	5	1	3	4	1	6	3
36		12	0		15	0		18	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0
37		12	4		15	5		18	6	1	1	7	1	4	8	1	7	9
38		12	8		15	10		19	0	1	2	2	1	5	4	1	8	6
39		13	0		16	3		19	6	1	2	9	1	6	0	1	9	3
40		13	4		16	8	1	0	0	1	3	4	1	6	8	1	10	0
41		13	8		17	1	1	0	6	1	3	11	1	7	4	1	10	9
42		14	0		17	6	1	1	0	1	4	6	1	8	0	1	11	6
43		14	4		17	11	1	1	6	1	5	1	1	8	8	1	12	3

value of	4 Pence.			5 Pence.				6 Pence.			7 Pence.			8 Pence.			9 Pence.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	f.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
44		14	8		18	4		1	2	0	1	5	8	1	9	4	1	13	0
45		15	0		18	9		1	2	6	1	6	3	1	10	0	1	13	9
46		15	4		19	2		1	3	0	1	6	10	1	10	8	1	14	6
47		15	8		19	7		1	3	6	1	7	5	1	11	4	1	15	3
50		16	8	1	0	10		1	5	0	1	9	2	1	13	4	1	17	6
[56]		18	8	1	3	4		1	8	0	1	12	8	1	17	4	2	2	0
[84]	1	8	0	1	15	0		2	2	0	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	3	0
100	1	13	4	2	1	8		2	10	0	2	18	4	3	6	8	3	15	0
112]	1	17	4	2	6	8		2	16	0	3	5	4	3	14	8	4	4	0
200	3	6	8	4	3	4		5	0	0	5	16	8	6	13	4	7	10	0
500	8	6	8	10	8	4		12	10	0	14	11	8	16	13	4	18	15	0

value of	10 Pence.			11 Pence.			1 Shilling.			2 Shillings			3 Shillings			4 Shillings		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
2		1	8		1	10			2			4		0	6		0	8
3		2	6		2	9			3			6		0	9		0	12
4		3	4		3	8			4			8		0	12		0	16
5		4	2		4	7			5			10		0	15	1	0	
6		5	0		5	6			6			12		0	18	1	1	4
7		5	10		6	5			7			14		1	1	1	1	8
8		6	8		7	4			8			16		1	4	1	12	
9		7	6		8	3			9			18		1	7	1	16	
10		8	4		9	2			10	1	0			1	10	2	0	
11		9	2		10	1			11	1	2			1	13	2	4	
12		10	0		11	0			12	1	4			1	16	2	8	
13		10	10		11	11			13	1	6			1	19	2	12	
14		11	8		12	10			14	1	8			2	2	2	16	
15		12	6		13	9			15	1	10			2	5	3	0	
16		13	4		14	8			16	1	12			2	8	3	4	
17		14	2		15	7			17	1	14			2	11	3	8	
18		15	0		16	6			18	1	16			2	14	3	12	
19		15	10		17	5			19	1	18			2	17	3	16	
20		16	8		18	4	1	0		2	0		3	0		4	0	
21		17	6		19	3	1	1		2	2		3	3		4	4	
22		18	4	1	0	2	1	2		2	4		3	6		4	8	
23		19	2	1	1	1	1	3		2	6		3	9		4	12	
24	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4		2	8		3	12		4	16	
25	1	0	10	1	2	11	1	5		2	10		3	15		5	0	
26	1	1	8	1	3	10	1	6		2	12		3	18		5	4	
27	1	2	6	1	4	9	1	7		2	14		4	1		5	8	
[28]	1	3	4	1	5	8	1	8		2	16		4	4		5	12	
29	1	4	2	1	6	6	1	9		2	18		4	7		5	16	

H

value of	10 Pence			11 Pence			1 Shilling		2 Shillings		3 Shillings		4 Shillings	
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
30	2	5	0	1	7	6	1	10	3	0	4	10	6	0
31	1	5	10	1	8	5	1	11	3	2	4	13	6	4
32	1	6	8	1	9	4	1	12	3	4	4	16	6	8
33	1	7	6	1	10	3	1	13	3	6	4	19	6	12
34	1	8	4	1	11	2	1	14	3	8	5	2	6	16
35	1	9	2	1	12	1	1	15	3	10	5	5	7	0
36	1	10	0	1	13	0	1	16	3	12	5	8	7	4
37	1	10	10	1	13	11	1	17	3	14	5	11	7	8
38	1	11	8	1	14	10	1	18	3	16	5	14	7	12
39	1	12	6	1	15	9	1	19	3	18	5	17	7	16
40	1	13	4	1	16	8	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0
41	1	14	2	1	17	7	2	1	4	2	6	3	8	4
42	1	15	0	1	18	6	2	2	4	4	6	6	8	8
43	1	15	10	1	19	5	2	3	4	6	6	9	8	12
44	1	16	8	2	0	4	2	4	4	8	6	12	8	16
45	1	17	6	2	1	3	2	5	4	10	6	15	9	0
46	1	18	4	2	2	2	2	6	4	12	6	18	9	4
47	1	19	2	2	3	1	2	7	4	14	7	1	9	8
50	2	1	8	2	5	10	2	10	5	0	7	10	10	0
[56]	2	6	8	2	11	4	2	16	5	12	8	8	11	4
[84]	3	10	0	3	17	0	4	4	8	8	12	12	16	16
100	4	3	4	4	11	8	5	0	10	0	15	0	20	0
112]	4	13	4	5	2	8	5	12	11	4	16	16	22	8
200	8	6	8	9	3	4	10	0	10	0	30	0	40	0
500	20	16	8	22	18	4	25	0	50	0	75	0	100	0

value of	5 Shillings			6 Shillings			7 Shillings			8 Shillings			9 Shillings			10 Shill.	
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.
2	0	10		0	12		0	14		0	16		0	18		1	0
3	0	15		0	18		1	1		1	4		1	7		1	10
4	1	0		1	4		1	8		1	12		1	16		2	0
5	1	5		1	10		1	15		2	0		2	5		2	10
6	1	10		1	16		2	2		2	8		2	14		3	0
7	1	15		2	2		2	9		2	16		3	3		3	10
8	2	0		2	8		2	16		3	4		3	12		4	0
9	2	5		2	14		3	3		3	12		4	1		4	10
10	2	10		3	0		3	10		4	0		4	10		5	0
11	2	15		3	6		3	17		4	8		4	19		5	10
12	3	0		3	12		4	4		4	16		5	8		6	0
13	3	5		3	18		4	11		5	4		5	17		6	10
14	3	10		4	4		4	18		5	12		6	6		7	0
15	3	15		4	10		5	5		6	0		6	15		7	10

value of	5 Shillings		6 Shillings		7 Shillings		8 Shillings		9 Shillings		10 Shill.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
16	4	0	4	16	5	12	6	8	7	4	8	0
17	4	5	5	2	5	19	6	16	7	13	8	10
18	4	10	5	8	6	6	7	4	8	2	9	0
19	4	15	5	14	6	13	7	12	8	11	9	10
20	5	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	10	0
21	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10
22	5	10	6	12	7	14	8	16	9	18	11	0
23	5	15	6	18	8	1	9	4	10	7	11	10
24	6	0	7	4	8	8	9	12	10	16	12	0
25	6	5	7	10	8	15	10	0	11	5	12	10
26	6	10	7	16	9	2	10	8	11	14	13	0
27	6	15	8	2	9	9	10	16	12	3	13	10
[28]	7	0	8	8	9	16	11	4	12	12	14	0
29	7	5	8	14	10	3	11	12	13	1	14	10
30	7	10	9	0	10	10	12	0	13	10	15	0
31	7	15	9	6	10	17	12	8	13	19	15	10
32	8	0	9	12	11	4	12	16	14	8	16	0
33	8	5	9	18	11	11	13	4	14	17	16	10
34	8	10	10	4	11	18	13	12	15	6	17	0
35	8	15	10	10	12	5	14	0	15	15	17	10
36	9	0	10	16	12	12	14	8	16	4	18	0
37	9	5	11	2	12	19	14	16	16	13	18	10
38	9	10	11	8	13	6	15	4	17	2	19	0
39	9	15	11	14	13	13	15	12	17	11	19	10
40	10	0	12	0	14	0	16	0	18	0	20	0
41	10	5	12	6	14	7	16	8	18	9	20	10
42	10	10	12	12	14	14	16	16	18	18	21	0
43	10	15	12	18	15	1	17	4	19	7	21	10
44	11	0	13	4	15	8	17	12	19	16	22	0
45	11	5	13	10	15	15	18	0	20	5	22	10
46	11	10	13	16	16	2	18	8	20	14	23	0
47	11	15	14	2	16	9	18	16	21	3	23	10
50	12	10	15	0	17	10	20	0	22	10	25	0
[56]	14	0	16	16	19	12	22	8	25	4	28	0
[84]	21	0	25	4	29	8	33	12	37	16	42	0
100	25	0	30	0	35	0	40	0	45	0	50	0
112]	28	0	33	12	39	4	44	16	50	8	56	0
200	50	0	60	0	70	0	80	0	90	0	100	0
500	125	0	150	0	175	0	200	0	225	0	250	0

H 2   EXAMPLES

EXAMPLES

To explain the

USE OF THE FOREGOING

TABLES of VALUATION.

EXAMPLE I.

IF one pound of tea cofts 6s. 7d. 3 farthings, what will 200 pounds come to ? Anfwer 66l. 9s. 2d.

Look firft for the column with 6s. at the top, and then (under the firft column of the page) for 200 ; direct your eye from thence to the oppofite fum, under the column of 6s. and you will find it 60l. then go backwards to the column which has 7d. at the top, and look for 200 on the column of the page ; 200 feven pences you will find is 5l. 16s. 8d. to this add 200 three-farthings, which is 12s. 6d. and the whole amounts to 66l. 9s. 2d. Thus,

200 lb. of tea, at 6s. per lb. ——— ———	60	0	0
200 lb. of ditto, at 7d. per lb. ——— ———	5	16	8
200 lb. of ditto at 3 farthings ———	0	12	6
	66	9	2

EXAMPLE II.

What does 500 weight, three quarters of tobacco amount to, at 10d. halfpenny per lb.

Look for the column with 10d. at the top, and then for the fum oppofite 112, in the firft column, which is 14l. 13s. 4d. to this add the two farthings, which is 4s. 8d. Multiply thefe fums by 5, and the product will be the fum of 500. In the fame manner proceed afterwards to find

the

the amount of three quarters, or 84 lb. and the product of the whole will be 281. 3s. 6d. Thus,

One hundred weight, or 112 lb. at 10d. 2f. per lb. will come to ——— ——— ——— 4 18 0

Which multiplied by 5

	£	s	d
The amount of 500 weight will be ——— ———	24	10	0
84 lb. or 3 quarters, will amount to ——— ———	3	13	6
The total amount of 500 weight 3 quarters ———	28	3	6

EXAMPLE III.

In 659 farthings, how many shillings are contained?

Look for 200 in the first column of the table of one farthing, page forty-seven, and observe, that the next opposite sum is 4s. 2d. which, multiplied by three, makes 12s. 6d. This done, look for the sum opposite to fifty; and, at last, to that against nine; all which sums added, shew, that in 659 farthings are contained 13 s. 8 d. three-farthings.

		s	d	
300 farthings make ——— ——— ———	0	6	3	
Multiplied by			2	
600 farthings make ——— ——— ———	0	12	6	
50 farthings ——— ——— ———	0	1	0	1-2
9 farthings ——— ———	0	0	2	1-4
659 farthings ——— ——— ———	0	13	8	3-4

MAXIMS and RULES relating to drawing BILLS.

1. BILLS are either foreign or domestic. Foreign bills are usually payable in London, and other parts of England, at single, double or treble usance, that is, at one, two, or three months after date.

2. Domestic bills are usually payable, either at sight, or some number of days after.

3. A foreign bill, payable at usance in London, is payable a month and three days (according to the custom of London) after the date of the bill.

4. If a foreign bill is not paid when due, it must be protested in the office of a public notary, who protesteth against the drawer, he on whom it

it is drawn, &c. for all charges, re-charges, and interest to be paid by them.

5. After the bill is protested, the protest and bill is registered, and then the protest is returned; but 'tis usual, in kindness to him on whom it is drawn, to keep the bill three or four days longer.

6. If the bill is not yet paid, it is usual to go upon the exchange to see if any body will pay the said bill, for the honour of the drawer.

7. If any one is found that will pay it, he must likewise pay you the charges of the protest, and also the interest and other charges, which he afterwards charges on the drawer.

8. But if no one be found that will pay it, then the bill must be returned, with the charges, interest, &c. to the drawer.

9. By an act anno 9 and 10 Gulielmi III. Regis, it is enacted, that in such cities, towns or places, where no notary public resides, any substantial person of the city, town or place, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, may act as such, refusal or neglect being first made of due payment of the same. And by an act anno 3 and 4 Annæ Reginæ, it is enacted, that all notes payable to any person or order, shall be affignable over in the same manner as inland bills of exchange are, or may be; and that any person to whom such note is indorsed, may maintain an action either against the person who signed such note, or against any of the persons that indorsed the same.

10. The allowance for payment, over and above usance, is different, according to the country. As

	Days	
London	3	
Rotterdam	6	
At Rowen	5	Is allowed after the single, double,
Paris	10	&c. usance.
Hamburgh	12	
Antwerp	14	

11. Though usance generally signifieth a month in bills drawn to and from London, yet from Venice to London, single usance is three months.

12. When you have money to receive from a foreign correspondent, you are to make your case known to an exchange broker, who will procure persons that will pay you your money here; you giving them your bill for the like sum, payable to their order by your correspondent; and in this case, you are to enquire how the exchange goes to such a place where the money is payable, and make your bargain as to exchange as well as you can; which having done, draw your bill, mentioning the sterling coin, at so much foreign coin, for so much sterling.

A TABLE

A TABLE of FEES,

To be taken by clerks to Justices of the Peace in the county of Wilts, made at the general quarter-sessions of the peace held at Warmister, in and for the said county, in the week next after St. Thomas a Becket last past, by the Justices then and there assembled ; and afterwards reconsidered and settled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Marlborough, in and for the said county, in the week next after Michaelmas last past, by the Justices then and there assembled ; and afterwards referred to, and ratified and confirmed by, the Justices of Assize of the western circuit, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, entitled, *An act for settling and ascertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to Justices of the Peace,* viz.

	£.	s.	d.
FOR every ale-house licence, with the recognizance, (excluding stamps and the clerk of the peace's fee for enrolling the recognizance)	0	4	6
Every recognizance to appear and answer,	0	2	6
Every recognizance to appear and prosecute,			
An information, or examination, whereon to ground a warrant, one shilling ; but if two or more examinations are necessary, no more to be paid,	0	1	0
Every warrant on information and examination,	0	1	0
Every warrant to search or apprehend,	0	1	0
Every warrant of distress for poor or highway rates,	0	2	0
Every warrant of appointment of surveyors of highways,	0	2	6
Every warrant to impress carriages for soldiers,			
Every mittimus or commitment, except felony,	0	1	0
Every order of removal, with duplicate and examination included,	0	4	6
Every order of bastardy, with duplicate and examination of the woman,	0	4	0
Every pass to convey a vagrant, with duplicate,	0	2	6
Every certificate thereon,	0	0	6

Confirmation

Confirmation of every poor or highway rate at a petty
sessions, — — — — 0 1 6
Such confirmation at another time, — — 0 2 0
Indentures of apprenticeship by parish officers, stamps, and
confirmation, — — — 0 3 6
Swearing the witnesses, and allowing certificate of legal
settlement, — — — 0 2 0
Drawing the certificate, — — — 0 1 0
Drawing information, one shilling, precept to summon,
six-pence, warrant of distress, one shilling and six pence,
conviction, and duplicate thereof, three shillings and
six-pence, mittimus one shilling, on prosecution upon
the game laws, — — 0 7 6
For every precept to summon, though several names, 0 0 6
A certificate of a road being put in repair, in order to
discharge a presentment or indictment, — 0 2 0
An information and conviction for paying wages in goods
instead of money, in the woollen manufacture, 0 3 4
A supersedeas, — — — 0 1 0
A liberate, — — — 0 1 0
Every recognizance and return of supplicavit, — 0 6 8
Recognizance to prosecute an information in the King's-
bench, — — — 0 2 6
An order for payment of wages in husbandry, — 0 1 0
Each summons, judgment, and warrant of distress on
tythes, — — — 0 1 0
Each summons, judgment, and warrant for detaining
wages in the woollen manufacture, — 0 1 0
All proceedings in the act against prophane swearing, 0 1 0
Every warrant of hue and cry, — — 0 1 0
Every warrant of appointment of overseers of the poor, 0 2 0

No fee is paid for precepts to summon overseers to shew cause why
poor persons should not be relieved, for orders made for such relief,
for certificates relating to the horned cattle, nor for any proceedings
in matters relating to felony.

<div align="right">FOREIGN</div>

FOREIGN MAILS

AND

POSTAGE.

THE mail from the West-Indies goes from London every first Saturday; and the mail by the way of New-York, for the continent of North America, goes the second Saturday in every month. The postage must be paid at the delivery into the post-office in Lombard-street; and all letters put into other post-houses in Great-Britain and Ireland, must, over and above the rates hereafter mentioned, pay also the full inland post to London.

RATES of POSTAGE from LONDON.

To the islands of Barbadoes, Guadalupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christophers, and Jamaica, a single letter, 1s. 6d.—double, 3s.—treble, 4s. 6d.—an ounce, 6s.

To New-York, New-England, Virginia, Maryland, and all the other colonies on the continent of North-America, a single letter, 1s.—double, 2s.—treble, 3s.—an ounce, 4s.

The Mails go out for foreign parts on the following nights.

To Italy, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c.
To Flanders, and from thence to Denmark and Sweden, Tuesday and Friday.

The Mails are due from foreign parts as follows.

From Holland, Monday and Friday.
From Flanders, Monday and Thursday.
From Ireland, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
₊ There is always an officer in waiting to dispatch expresses to any part of the kingdom, at any hour, either of the day or night.

I

A SUM-

A

SUMMARY

Of the whole

HOUSE of COMMONS.

FORTY counties in England fend ——— 80 Knights.
   25 cities (Ely none) London 4 ——— 50 Citizens.
167 Boroughs, 2 each ——— ——— 334 Burgeffes.
5 Boroughs (Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdly, ⎱ 5 Burgeffes.
   Higham-ferrers, Monmouth) 1 each ⎰
2 Univerfities ——— ——— ——— 4 Ditto.
8 Cinque-ports, viz. Haftings, Dover, Sand- ⎱
   wich, Rumney, Hythe, and their three ⎬ 16 Barons.
   branches, Rye, Winchelfea, and Seaford ⎰
12 Counties in Wales ——— ——— 12 Knights.
12 Boroughs ditto ——— ——— ——— 12 Burgeffes.
Shires of Scotland ——— ——— 30 Knights.
Boroughs of ditto ——— ——— 15 Burgeffes.

                    Sum total ——— 558

SUPPLIES granted yearly during the late War.

Year	l.	s.	d.	Year	l.	s.	d.
1755	4,520,327	12	8	1760	14,636,930	15	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1756	7,915,430	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1761	17,301,119	19	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1757	8,330,906	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1762	16,794,153	18	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1758	10,475,007	0	1	1763	10,027,120	9	6
1759	12,705,339	3	8				

               Total   102,706,335 9 $7\frac{1}{4}$

A CON-

A

CONCISE and EASY

METHOD

OF WRITING

SHORT-HAND.

SHORT-HAND ought to be brief, diftinct and eafy. The fhort-eft expreffion is a point . from which all characters flow.

The production of a point generates a line : the moft fimple is a right line. ——

A line may be varied in pofition; and will ftrike us with a different conception of it, as it is differently formed. It may be placed four different ways; horizontally ——, vertically |, inclined to the right hand ′, or to the left ‵. Thus we gain four characters.

Each of thefe lines may be bent into a curve, toward the one fide, or toward the other; and will therefore fupply two curves. To inftance in the horizontal or vertical lines ⌣)|(.

The two inclined lines would alfo furnifh four inclined curves : but thefe are rejected, to avoid ambiguity.

Thefe then are all the marks which can be termed fimple. What-ever characters we need more, muft be obtained by compofition.

The only regular compofition will be that of a right line and a curve. This one compofition will fupply our wants. For by this we are fur-nifhed with four variations to each of the four pofitions of the right line.

The connexion of thefe characters will make no confufion; fince none of them being angular, all angles will denote the junction of letters.

The

The letter *z*, or *s*-hard, is so seldom used, that it may be totally disregarded; or the character for *s* may be strengthened for *z* in writing. And the *j*, which is rarely used, may be sunk in the *g*.

Let us now arrange the letters in the progressive order of their numbers; and add their proper characters under them. When it will appear that the characters of the simplest expression are applied to those letters which are in most frequent use. See Table I.

Although a character is here supplied for every letter, it is not necessary that every letter be expressed in short writing. There are in every word some radical letters essential towards its formation: these are the leading letters in composing the sound when spoken. These are generally the consonants.

The vowels, being liquid expressions of the voice, not often of farther use than to connect the pronunciation of several consonants, may therefore be struck out of the alphabet. *Y* is a kind of amphibious letter, and rarely a consonant. Its chief use as a consonant is the personal pronoun *you* and *your:* but for the words the letters *v*, and *vr*, may conveniently stand.

The three letters, *c, k, q*, having the same power, may be represented by one mark. When the *c* is sounded soft, the letter *s* naturally supplies its place. The letter *q* never appears without being followed by *u*; in which circumstance *k* is equally sufficient.

As *v* and *w* are nearly alike in property, one character may suffice for them. If a distinction be thought needful, a little extraordinary stress laid on the pen may mark it.

The last reduction will be to exterminate *x*; a mark hardly to be esteemed a single letter, but rather a character, expressive of the composition *ks*. As therefore no word in the English language begins with it, the characters for *ks* may be used for it.

The alphabet, thus retrenched, consists of fourteen essential letters:

b d f g h k l m n p r s t v.

which are expressed in the table referred to.

This set of characters appears to be the simplest possible, reducible to practice: the fewest in number, the easiest in form, and consistent with general use. This is the short-hand we have been hitherto seeking, methodical in its construction, and built upon rational principles.

The elements of Short-Hand being comprised in fourteen characters, there is no extraordinary skill required in joining them to express words; the many instructions for this purpose given in books, being chiefly directions how to violate the principles and rules therein first laid down. Few examples are given (see Table II.); the rather because experience will soon teach to every person the most convenient

<div align="right">forms</div>

forms of compofition, fooner than tedious endeavours to imprint on memory prefcribed rules: and becaufe each perfon will of courfe, in defiance of general methods, contract peculiar modes of practice. The words in this table confift of a promifcuous collection, not purpofely chofen to fhew the methods to the beft advantage. For had this been done, thefe characters are fufceptible of many neat and happy forms of compofitions, which do not all occur in the table, and which practice will difcover. Neither is the reader troubled with grammatical diftinctions. He is already fuppofed to have fome previous knowledge of grammar, elfe he can have no occafion for fhort-hand: an art, in which fpeed is the main object: to improve which, precifion and elegance are frequently difpenfed with. It may be obferved in general, that whenever any obfcurity may happen in fhort-hand, the connection of the fenfe will affift in clearing it; which indeed is no more than we are frequently obliged to truft to, in reading common writing.

Should any perfon imagine this alphabet imperfect, in wanting an expreffion for the article A, the point . may be retained for it; and the clofe of a period may be noted by a vacant fpace a little longer than what you ufe between each word.

Number is already expreffed in fhort-hand, in a moft happy manner. All the units under ten, have a different fign to denote them by; four or five of which are capable of expreffing fums of many thoufands. All therefore that is neceffary, is to ufe a point . inftead of a cypher. The cypher is of no farther ufe than to note the places of annexed figures; for which purpofe a point is equally ferviceable, and more eafily made.

Divinity, law, politics, phyfic, &c. have many technical terms frequently occurring, which, according as the prefent exigence may hint, initial capitals in common writing hand may ftand for. For nothing fhould be accepted as a fymbol, which is not ftrikingly figurative. And whatever is written hieroglyphically, ought to be diftinguifhed from the regular characters, either by fize or ftrefs of hand.

To conclude: It is hoped that the principles here laid down, and the characters thence deduced and recommended, may be fuch, that every perfon may form to himfelf a method from them the moft clear, regular, and *confiftent with thofe indifpenfible properties*, the fhorteft poffible. We would only wifh the reader, while he looks over the following tables, to obferve once more, that all vowels are dropt, and the effential confonants conftitute the word.

T A B L E

TABLE I.

b d f g h   k l   m   n   p   r   s   t   v

Specimens from the above contracted Alphabet.

TABLE II.

Answer		Learning	
Body		Love	
Brevity		Mountain	
Courage		Misfortune	
Conscience		Novelty	
		Nitre	
Danger		Order	
Emperor		Ornament	
Fortitude		Poverty	
Fortunate		Rectitude	
Gratitude		Sincerity	
Heaven		Token	
Horrible		Vanity	
Knowledge		Warrant	
		Wisdom	

A

LIST

OF THE

Palaces, principal Places, Univerſities, chief Seats, and Curioſities of ENGLAND, moſt worthy the Traveller's Notice.

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, a fine ſeat of Lord Edgecumbe's, in Cornwal, ſituate on the promontory called the Ramhead, a noted ſea mark.

Corfe-Caſtle, in the iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire: it was partly demoliſhed in the time of the civil wars, but the ruins ſtill retain great marks of its ſtrength and grandeur.

Eaſtbury, the ſeat of the late Lord Melcombe, near Blandford, in the pariſh of Gunfield, Dorſet.

Winburn St. Giles, near Cranborne, Dorſet, the ſeat of the Earl of Shafteſbury.

Briſtol, the ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants.

The Hot Wells, about a mile from this city, which are much frequented in July and Auguſt; their waters for many diſtempers being eſteemed better than thoſe of Bath.

Bath, in Somerſetſhire, 16 miles from Briſtol, and 120 from London. Many are the diſeaſes which find a remedy from the uſe of theſe waters, and innumerable the reſort to them of all degrees of people. The two ſeaſons here are ſpring and autumn: the ſpring begins in April, and ends in June; the autumn with September, and laſts till February. In the ſpring it is much frequented for the ſake of health, and in the fall for pleaſure; where a great number of the gay world drink the waters merely for a pretence to mix with the company at the pump-room, and to give a colour for coming to an infirmary for pleaſure.——

Prior-park,

Prior-park is near this city, the seat of the late great and good Ralph Allen, Esq;

Chedder, near Axbridge, in Somersetshire, famed for the finest cheese in the world except the Parmasan. Above this town there is a chasm of a mile long, called Chedder cliffs, between two tremendous rocks, which seem to have been rent asunder, with hollows awful and surprising, between two and three hundred feet high.

Salisbury, in Wilts, 79 miles from London, one of the most delightful and pleasant cities in the kingdom, uniformly laid out in chequers, with rivulets flowing through the streets, which are spacious and clean, and, were the building in general more modern, it might vie with any city in the kingdom; for its situation is beautiful, surrounded with an open, healthy sporting country, abounding with noblemen and gentlemens seats. The cathedral is esteemed one of the most elegant Gothic structures in the world; so extremely light and airy, that it has often been compared to a lanthorn, and its spire many feet higher than the cross on the top of St. Paul's in London. The market-place of this city is a handsome square, so large and spacious, that several regiments of soldiers may very commodiously be drawn up in it. Besides the cathedral, there are in the city and suburbs four other churches; and on the new canal is a large and elegant assembly room, in which is either a concert or assembly every week, that never fails of a polite and agreeable appearance of company, especially of the fair sex, who have ever been the peculiar boast and ornament of the city.

Wilton, the county town, and seat of the Earl of Pembroke, an ancient building on the ruins of an old monastery, beautifully situated, and finely watered. This elegant seat may be considered as a perfect repository of curious antique statues, bustos, and paintings, scarcely to be equalled in Europe.

Stonehenge, seven miles N. W. of Salisbury, reckoned one of the wonders of this kingdom, which has filled the beholders with astonishment, and attracted the admiration of all ages: it is supposed to have been a grand temple of the British Druids.

Portsmouth, in Hants, 73 miles from London, the great key of England, regularly fortified.

Silchester, on the borders of Berkshire, between Reading and Basingstoke, being the ruins of the ancient city Vindomia, or Vindonum, built by Constantine the younger.

The Isle of Wight, opposite to Hampshire, 22 miles in length, 12 in breadth, and 60 in circumference, divided into 29 parishes. The principal town is Newport, a very ancient borough, large and populous, and much enriched by its plenty and commerce.

Windsor town, castle, chapel, terrace, and parks, in Berkshire, 24 miles from London, situate on the river Thames.

Richmond,

Richmond, in Surry, 12 miles from London, remarkable for its beautiful fituation, royal palace, and gardens.

Canterbury, fifty-fix miles from London, the metropolitan fee of all England.

Rochefter, in Kent, the oldeft fee in England, thirty miles from London.

Chatham, in Kent, the completeft naval arfenal in the world, thirty miles from London.

Dover town, caftle, and cliffs, 71 miles from London. Thefe cliffs are beautifully defcribed by Shakefpear in his tragedy of King Lear.

Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, five miles from Tunbridge, 34 from London, much frequented on account of its mineral waters.

Margate, in the ifle of Thanet, in Kent, feventy-two miles from London.

Ramfgate, in the fame ifland.

Woolwich, nine miles from London, is the mother dock of the royal navy.

Greenwich, five miles from London, where is the moft magnificent hofpital in the world for decayed feamen.

London, in Middlefex, the metropolis of England, and capital of all the Britifh dominions, and the moft celebrated city in the whole world for the number and wealth of its inhabitants, commerce, &c.

Chelfea, two miles from London, remarkable for its hofpital for wounded and fuperannuated foldiers, and alfo for Ranelagh-houfe and gardens for the entertainment of the public.

Hampton Court, 12 miles from London, a fumptuous palace, founded by Cardinal Wolfey.

Woburn-Abbey, in Bedfordfhire, 44 miles from London, a noble palace of the Duke of Bedford's.

Earl Temple's feat, at Stow, in Buckinghamfhire, where are the moft magnificent gardens in England.

The city and univerfity of Oxford, 55 miles from London.

Blenheim houfe, a ftately palace, at Woodftock, fix miles from Oxford, the feat of the Duke of Marlborough.

Hanwell Park, near Banbury, the feat of Sir Jonathan Cope; where is a clock that moves by water, and fhews the hour by the rife of a new gilded fun for every hour.

Badmington Magna, in Gloucefterfhire, the Duk of Beaufort's feat.

Chepftow in Monmouthfhire, on the borders of Gloucefterfhire, 131 miles from London.

Malvern hills and wells, near Worcefterfhire.

Warwick town and caftle, 88 miles from London.

Northampton, fixty-fix miles from London, a very handfome, large town.

Duke of Grafton's feat, eight miles from Northampton.

Duke

Duke of Montagu's feat, built after a model of the palace at Verfailles, twelve miles from Northampton. The gardens belonging to this feat contain 90 acres of ground, adorned with ftatues, urns, fountains, averies, canals, wildernesses and terraces, with a fine cafcade and river running through the whole.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh, near Stamford, one of the greateft ftructures in England, and finely adorned.

The Earl of Northampton's at Caftle-Afhby, fix miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Suffex's, at Eafton-Manduit, near Wellingborough.

The Earl of Cardigan's, at Dean, 18 miles from Northampton.

Lord Sondes's, at Rockingham caftle, originally built by William the conqueror.

The Earl of Halifax's, at Horton, near Northampton.

The Earl of Weftmoreland's, at Apethorp, near Oundle.

The Earl of Peterborough's, at Drayton, fixteen miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Pomfret's, at Eafton.

Vifcount Spencer's at Althorp, four miles from Northampton.

Earl of Stafford's, at Boughton, two miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Woodthorp, near Harborough.

Earl of Peterborough's, at Thrapfton, fixteen miles from Northampton.

Lord Carbery's, at Laxton.

Earl of Sandwich's, at Henchenbroke priory, in Huntingdonfhire.

The Earl of Lincoln's, at Overton Longvill, three miles from Peterborough.

The town and univerfity of Cambridge, 52 miles from London. This univerfity, for its antiquity, privileges, colleges, difcipline, revenues, number of ftudents, and other neceffaries for the advancement of fearning, may challenge equality with almoft any other in Europe. The town is very ancient, known in the time of the Romans by the name of Cambontum. William the Conqueror built a caftle here, of which only the gate-houfe is ftill ftanding, which is ufed for the county goal. It has 14 parifh churches, and contains upwards of 1200 houfes.

The Duke of Bedford's feat, at Thorney abby, near Cambridge.

The Earl of Godolphin's, at Gogmagog-hills, ditto.

The Earl of Hardwick's, at Wimple, formerly Lord Oxford's.

Lord Vifcount Irwin's, at Erxning, near Newmarket.

Ipfwich, in Suffolk, 68 miles from London, and 12 from Harwich, contains 12 parifh churches, two chapels, and meeting houfe, with a convenient key and cuftom-houfe.

The Duke of Grafton's feat at Eufton-hall, three miles from Ixworth.

The Earl of Briftol's, at Ickworth park, two miles from Bury.

The Earl of Rochford's, at Eafton.

The

The city of Norwich, in Norfolk, 109 miles from London, near two miles in length and one in breadth. A very large manufacture is carried on in this city in stuffs and crapes, in which are supposed to be employed 20,000 men, women and children. It has thirty-two churches, besides the cathedral. Here are also two churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who enjoy singular privileges here. The Duke of Norfolk's palace is here, once reckoned the largest in England.

Lyn Regis, in Norfolk, 90 miles from London, an ancient town, at the mouth of the Ouze.

The Earl of Orford's seat, at Houghton, called Houghton-hall, a house of state, with conveniencies fit for a prince.

Boston, in Lincolnshire, 114 miles from London, on the river Witham, which is navigable to Lincoln; a pleasant well built town, with a good trade, where is the largest parish church without cross isles in the world.

The city of Lincoln, 128 miles from London, anciently called Nicol. This city is a county of itself; it formerly abounded with monasteries. Here is the finest great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five tons weight, and will hold 242 gallons.

The Duke of Rutland's, at Belvoir castle, near Grantham.

Grimsthorp, the Duke of Ancaster's.

The Earl of Lincoln's, at Lempringham, 10 miles from Grantham.

The Earl of Winchelsea's, at Burley on the hill, near Okeham.

Leicester, the chief town of Leicestershire, ninety-eight miles from London.

Bosworth, 104 miles from London. Three miles from this town is the field of action, called Redmore plain, so noted for the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Richard the third was slain. A very considerable manufacture of weaving stockings is carried on here. In a meadow near this town was formerly a monastery, where Cardinal Wolsey died. In one of the churches of this town is an epitaph on one Heyric, who died in 1589, aged 76, after living in one house with his wife 52 years, without burying man, woman, or child, though sometimes twenty in family.

Nottingham, 122 miles from London, one of the neatest places in England, near which are said to be more gentlemen's seats than any place again. In the Duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks, hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c.

Newark upon Trent, 118 miles from London, and eleven from Nottingham.

Mansfield, in the same county, 136 miles from London.

Earl of Chesterfield's seat, at Shelford Abbey, five miles from Nottingham.

In Derbyshire, the black mountains, called the Peak, an eminence abounding

abounding with many wonderful curiosities, reduced to seven, viz. Chatsworth-house, the magnificent palace of the Duke of Devonshire. 2. The Mamtor, or Mother Tower. 3. Elden-hole, a terrible chasm in the side of a mountain. 4. Buxton Wells. 5. Tides Wells. 6. Poole's Hole. In this cavity, which is above a quarter of a mile long, and of a considerable height, not unlike the roof of a cathedral, are many surprising representations, both of nature and art, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. 7. The Devil's Arse, or Peak's Arse, a cavern under a steep hill near Castleton. Besides these, there are other rarities and curiosities in these parts, well worth the traveller's notice and inspection.

Derby, 122 miles from London, famous for making malt and brewing ale, both of which are sent to London in great quantities. In an island of Derwent, facing this town, is a famous machine, erected in 1734 by the late Sir Thomas Lambe, for the manufacture of silk: the model of which he brought from Italy, at the hazard of his life: it contains 26586 wheels. By which machinery one hand-mill twists as much silk as could be done before by 50.

Seats in this county: The Duke of Devonshire's, afore-mentioned in the Peak, a stately and elegant structure, which it would take up too much room to describe. Duke of Rutland's, at Huddon-hall. Duke of Dorset's, at Croxhall. Earl of Chesterfield's, at Bretby. Earl of Ferrers's, at Shirley. Lord Scarsdale's, at Keddleston-hall.

The city of York, 197 miles from London, pleasantly situated in a large plain or valley in the midst of the shire, in a healthy air, contains 28 parishes, has a handsome mansion-house: its chief magistrate has the title of lord mayor.

Harrogate, in this county, famous for medicinal springs of various sorts, which, though near together, yet are very different in their operations, some sweet, some stinking.

Pontefract town and castle, 18 miles from York.

Sheffield, 163 miles from London, a large thriving and populous town.

Halifax, 194 miles from London, one of the most populous and extensive parishes in England, being 30 miles in circumference, and has 12 chapels and 16 meeting-houses, and full of inhabitants, who carry on a large woollen manufacture.

Leeds, 14 miles from Halifax, famous for the woollen manufactory carried on, and one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the county, in which are buildings and other curiosities well worthy the traveller's notice.

Near Kirkles, six miles from Halifax, is the monument of the famous Robin Hood, with an inscription on it.

Beverly, eight miles from Hull, remarkable for its pleasant situation and great plenty of all the necessaries of life. Here are also many antiquities,

tiquities, ſtructures, and other curioſities deſerving attention. The minſter here is one of the moſt elegant churches in England, few cathedrals exceeding it.

Hull, called Kingſton upon Hull, is 176 miles from London, a ſeaport of great foreign trade; and more merchant ſhips belong to it, it is ſaid, than any other port in England, except London, Briſtol, and Yarmouth.

Scarborough, 43 miles from York, 222 from London, an ancient, not large, but well built ſea-port town, of good trade, and much benefited by the great number of perſons that reſort to it every year to drink the waters of its chalybeat ſpring : its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum, nitre, and ſalt; has a pleaſant acid taſte, and an inky ſmell : they are purgative and diuretic. Here are elegant accommodations for the company, and aſſemblies, concerts, and balls, as at Bath and Tunbridge.

The principal ſeats in this county are, Sheffield Manor ; the Duke of Norfolk's; Wentworth Caſtle ; Earl of Strafford's, two miles from Barnſley.

Sandbeck, near Tickill, Earl of Scarborough's.

Wentworth, near Rotherham, the Marquis of Rockingham's.

Studley, Mr. Auditor Aiſlabie's, where is a park, or rather garden, which art and nature have joined to render it one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England.

Londeſburgh, Lord Burlington's.

Caſtle-Howard, near Malton, Earl of Carliſle's.

Hornby-Caſtle, near Richmond, Earl of Holderneſs's, &c. &c. &c.

Durham, a city in the county Palatine, 256 miles from London, ſituated on a hill almoſt ſurrounded with water.

Biſhop-Auckland, one of the beſt towns in the county, ſix miles from Durham, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, in a fine healthy air.

Bilcheſter, where are large ruins of walls, and Roman coins, called Bincheſter Pennies, with inſcriptions, ſeals, urns, and other marks of antiquity, have been dug up in numbers.

Newcaſtle, in Northumberland, 270 miles from London, an ancient town and port, the glory of the county : it is called Newcaſtle upon Tyne, to diſtinguiſh it from Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire.

Berwick, 333 miles from London, ſituated at the mouth of the Tweed, fortified with a ſtrong caſtle, the laſt town in the north of England.

The chief ſeats in Northumberland are, the Earl of Northumberland's, at Alnwick: the Earl of Carliſle's, at Morpeth-caſtle ; the Earl of Tankerville's, at Chillingham; and Sir Walter Blacket's, at Newcaſtle.

Carliſle,

Carlifle, in Cumberland, feven miles from Scotland, 301 from London, once a flourishing city, and one of the Roman ftations: it is a fea-port, but of no great trade, though wealthy, populous and well built. In the middle of the city is the cathedral.

Bulluefs, in Cumberland, at the utmoft limits of the province of Britain. Here Antoninus began his itinerary. A mile to the north of this place begins the famous Picts walls. In this are more Roman antiquities than in any other county in England.

The chief feats in this county are, the Duke of Norfolk's, at Drum-burg caftle; the Earl of Carlifle's, at Naworth; and the Earl of Suf-fex's, at Kirk Ofwald, 13 miles from Carlifle.

Appleby, 267 miles from London, the county town of Weftmoreland.

The chief feats in this county are, the Earl of Thanet's, at Pendra-gon caftle, 12 miles from Appleby; the Earl of Derby's, at Beltham caftle; and Sir James Lowther's, at Lowther-hall.

Lancafter, the fhire town of Lancafhire, 233 miles from London, a fea-port, with a harbour and cuftom-houfe. The caftle here is efteem-ed one of the faireft monuments of antiquity in the kingdom.

Prefton, 18 miles from Lancafter, 211 from London, a beautiful place; which, for its fituation, delightful eminence, handfome ftreets, and variety of company in and near it, is efteemed one of the prettieft retreats in England.

Liverpool, 185 miles from London, an ancient town, but a very po-pulous and flourifhing fea-port, nearly equal to Briftol. Here are handfome churches, a town houfe, exchange and cuftom-houfe, a com-modious elegant ftructure.

Manchefter, 181 miles from London. Here is the beft trade carried on of any town in the north, and furpaffes all thereabouts in buildings, manufactures, fpacious market-place, and college. As the Hague, in Holland, is called the moft magnificent village in Europe, fo Manchef-ter may, with equal propriety, be faid to be the greateft village in England; the chief magiftrate being only a conftable, or headborough, though it is more populous than York, and many other cities in England.

The principal feats in this county are, the Duke of Hamilton's, at Afhton-hall; Lord Willoughby's, at Shaw-place and Worfley; Lord Vifcount Moleneaux, at Croxteth-hall.

Chefter, the county town of Chefhire, commonly called Weft-Chefter, is 182 miles from London, a large, fine, well built city, full of wealthy inhabitants, who drive a very confiderable trade. Here are 11 parifh churches; the great church is a ftately venerable pile, and looks very antique. The adjacent country is the richeft in pafturage of any in the north of England, as is plain from its great produce of cheefe, of which, it is faid, London takes off 14000 tons annually.

Nantwich,

Nantwich, 14 miles from Chester, a fine, large, well built town, the streets regular, adorned with many gentlemen's houses. Cheese and salt are made here to the greatest perfection, and in great quantities.

The chief seats in this county are, the Earl of Cholmondeley's, at Cholmondeley-hall; Lord Delamere's, at Dunham-massey; the Earl of Barrymore's, at Rock-savage; the Earl of Dysert's, at Woodhay, five miles from Nantwich; and Lord Grosvenor's, at Eaton, near Chester.

Litchfield, a city, (and joined with Coventry makes a bishoprick) 119 miles from London. Here are three churches and a cathedral, which is a noble structure, its portico or front scarcely to be paralleled in England.

Stafford, 134 miles from London, and the shire town, well built and paved, containing two churches, a free-school, and spacious market-place.

Wolverhampton, 117 miles from London, famous for lock-smiths. A lock, with a curious set of chimes in it, said to made here, was sold for 20l.

Dudley Castle, four miles from Wolverhampton, which stands on a high mountain, cut out of a rock, with a lofty tower on it, whence is a very fine prospect. In the hall of this castle is a table of one entire oak plank, 17 yards in length, and a yard in breadth, which at first, 'tis said, measured seven yards and nine inches more, but were cut off to suit the hall. The tree grew in the park at Dudley, and was said to contain 100 of timber.

Chief seats in this county are, the Duke of Bridgewater's, at Newborough, five miles from Litchfield; the Earl of Berkshire's, at Elford; the Earl of Uxbridge's, at Beaudesert; Earl of Dartmouth's, at Sandwell; Earl of Stamford's, at Envield-hall; Earl Gower's, at Trentham; and Lord Chetwynd's, at Ingestree.

Shrewsbury, the county town of Shropshire, 157 miles from London, delightfully situated on the river Severn: the streets are large, and houses well built, and contain five churches, besides meeting-houses. Here is one of the finest walks in England, both for beauty and extent.

Bridgenorth, 135 miles from London, a large romantic town of great trade, one part of which rises 60 yards from the banks of the river Severn.

Brosely, six miles from Bridgenorth, noted for a well exhaling a sulphurous vapour, which may be set on fire with a candle, and burns like spirits of wine.

White Ladies, in the parish of Tonge, on the east side of the county, noted for being the shelter of King Charles II. after his defeat at Worcester; and was hence conducted to the neighbouring grove of Boscobel, and there hid himself in an oak, which tree is now inclosed in a brick wall, travellers having before almost cut it away.

The

The chief feats in this country are, the Duke of Kingfton's, at Toney-caftle; the Earl of Shrewfbury's, at Pepper-mill; the Earl of Stafford's, at Sheffnall; Lord Kilmurray's, at Shenton-hall; Earl of Powis's, at Ockley-park; Lord Craven's, at Stoke, near Wenlock; and many others, which we have not room to mention.

Anglefea, an ifland, called by the ancients Mona, the feat of the druids, is encompaffed on all fides by the Irifh fea, except the S. E. where it is divided by Caernarvonfhire. It is about 24 miles in length, 17 broad, and 60 in circumference; contains two market-towns, two chaces, 74 parifhes, and 363 villages; very fruitful in corn (particularly wheat), cattle, fifh, and fowl. The chief town and port is Beaumaris, 241 miles from London, a handfome well built town, formerly fortified with a ftrong caftle, but now in ruins. The only feat of note in this ifland is that of Lord Vifcount Bulkeley, fituated on the declivity of a hill, near Beaumaris, whence is an elegant profpect.

THE END.

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REFERENCES to the COUNTIES

1	Northumberland	14	Lincolnshire	27	Northamptonshire
2	Cumberland	15	Marionethshire	28	Huntingtonshire
3	Durham	16	Montgomeryshire	29	Cambridgeshire
4	Westmoreland	17	Shropshire	30	Suffolk
5	Lancashire	18	Staffordshire	31	Pembrokeshire
6	Yorkshire	19	Leicestershire	32	Carmarthenshire
7	Anglesey	20	Rutlandshire	33	Brecknockshire
8	Carnarvonshire	21	Norfolk	34	Glamorganshire
9	Denbighshire	22	Cardiganshire	35	Monmouthshire
10	Flintshire	23	Radnorshire	36	Glocestershire
11	Cheshire	24	Herefordshire	37	Oxfordshire
12	Derbyshire	25	Worcestershire	38	Buckinghamshire
13	Nottinghamshire	26	Warwickshire	39	Bedfordshire
40	Harfordshire				
41	Essex				
42	Somersetshire				
43	Wiltshire				
44	Berkshire				
45	Middlesex				
46	Surrey				
47	Kent				
48	Cornwall				
49	Devonshire				
50	Dorsetshire				
51	Hampshire				
52	Sussex				

KITCHINS most ACCURATE MAP of the ROADS of ENGLAND and WALES: with the Distances by the Mile Stones, and other most exact Admensurations between Town & Town.

Remarks

Cities in New-Print as London.
The Distances on the Roads in Measured Miles between Town & Town as under.

Amersham
Wiccomb   Uxbridge 5 London
Beaconsfield 7 10 Acton

The Figures added together shew the Distance from London to Wiccomb 29 miles, or from London to Amersham 26 miles.

We have wholly omitted the Computed Distances on the Roads, they being nothing better than the Effect of wild and random Imagination; as 6 such Miles are 9 or 8 in one Place, in another 9 or 10 true Measure, by which many Travellers have been put to great Inconveniencies.

As no pains has been wanting to make this Map correct, if any Errors have escaped undiscovered we hope they will be excused; & shall be obliged to any Gentlemen, that will favour the Engraver T. Kitchin at the Star Holborn Hill, with any Improvements, or point out a Fault; which shall be immediately Corrected.

The Proprietor of this Map takes this Opportunity of returning Thanks to the Noblemen & Gentlemen who have favoured him with some valuable Improvements carefully inserted in this Edition 1765.

SCOTLAND

THE IRISH SEA

IRELAND

ISLE of MAN

ST. GEORGES CHANNEL

CARDIGAN BAY

BRISTOL CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

FRANCE

Dublin to Holy Head 74 m.

ANGLESEY I.

WIGHT I.

The Wash